
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Mass. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 2 OF CHAPTER 69
OF THE GENERAL LAWS

PART I



(VOLUME 108)

MASSACHUSETTS

EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

1952
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STATE HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS

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STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

JAMES E. WARREN, Commissioner of Education

Members of the Board

Ex Officio The Commissioner of Education, Chairman

Term Expires

1944.	Alexander Brin, 251 Causeway Street, Boston
1944.	Francis T. Spaulding, Lawrence Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge
1945.	Grace Agnes Dutton, 8 Haviland Street, Worcester
1945.	Walter F. Denny, English High School, Boston
1946.	John J. Walsh, 1 Court Street, Boston
1946.	Mrs. Flora Lane, 27 Goldthwait Road, Worcester
	Alfred Ellis, Jr., 351 Tremont Street, Boston*

BOARD OF CHILDLABE AFFAIRS

Ex Officio The Commissioner of Education, Chairman

Term Expires

1944.	Alexander Brin, 251 Causeway Street, Boston
1944.	Francis T. Spaulding, Lawrence Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge
1945.	Grace Agnes Dutton, 8 Haviland Street, Worcester
1945.	Walter F. Denny, English High School, Boston
1946.	Catherine A. Rymer, 144 Washington Road, Springfield
1946.	Mrs. Flora Lane, 27 Goldthwait Road, Worcester
1946.	John J. Walsh, 1 Court Street, Boston
1946.	Guy H. Winslow, Lowell Junior College, Boston
1947.	Clara M. Frost, Phillips Academy, Andover
1947.	Rev. J.R.M. Maxwell, S.J., Holy Cross College, Worcester

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD FOR THE PROMOTION OF OPPORTUNITIES
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Ex Officio Julius E. Warren, Commissioner of Education, Chairman
Ex Officio Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction
Ex Officio James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries
Ex Officio Arthur C. Hatch, Commissioner of Public Welfare

* - Representing labor on State Board for Vocational Education
(G. 331, Acts of 1941).

Term Expires

1944. Mary H. Selma, 334 Joylston Street, Boston
 1945. Stanley E. Bates, Northeastern University, Boston
 1946. Daniel J. Coggin, 25 Garner Road, Dorchester
 1947. Harry E. Farr, 51 President's Lane, Quincy
 1947. Helen E. Ventrone, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley

Barros E. Benson, Agent and Supervisor of Guidance and Placement

George H. Varney, Business Agent

DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

FRANK J. SULLIVAN, Director

CONTINUING

Alice B. Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education
 Philip G. Castana, Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes
 Ralph H. Calson, Assistant Supervisor of Physical Education
 Lee H. Carlow, Supervisor of Safety Education
 Raymond A. Fitzgerald, Supervisor of Research, Statistics and School Law
 Daniel J. Kelly, Supervisor of Physical Education
 A. Russell Nash, Supervisor of Secondary Education
 Martin McDonald, Supervisor of Music
 Thomas A. Phelan, Supervisor of Teacher Placement

PRINCIPALS OF STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES AND THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART

John J. Kelly, Bridgewater	James Ryan, Lowell
Charles H. Norlby, Fitchburg	Stewart C. Brown, North Adams
Martin F. O'Connor, Framingham	Edward A. Sullivan, Salem
Arthur B. Kelly, Springfield	Edward J. Conlon, Westfield
Clinton B. Carpenter, Worcester	
Philip G. Palmstrom, Massachusetts School of Art, Boston (acting)	

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

H. HARRISON STRATTON, Director

Robert C. Hall, Associate Director

STAFFINGS

Subdivision of Supervision

John C. Glavin, Field of Agricultural Schools and Departments
 Daniel A. Gray, Field of Industrial Schools for Boys and Men
 Frank L. Allen, Field of Vocational Art Education in Industry
 and Business

Caroline E. Wilson, Assistant, Fields of Industrial Schools,
 Household Arts Schools and Departments, and Continuation
 Schools for Girls and Women

Clara L. Walsh, Assistant, Field of Household Arts Schools and
 Departments

Earl B. Webb, Field of Distributive Occupations Education*

Subdivision of Teacher-Training

H. Harrison Stratton, Director, Teacher-Training

Franklin B. Hall, Field of Agricultural Schools and Departments
 (Resident, 30) Southbridge Hall, Massachusetts State College,
 Amherst)

Winthrop E. Nelson, Part-time Assistant, Field of Agricultural
 Schools and Departments (Resident, 21) Southbridge Hall,
 Massachusetts State College, Amherst)

Thomas L. Flynn, Field of Industrial Schools for Boys and Men
 William J. McDermott, Assistant, Field of Industrial Schools for
 Boys and Men

John I. Lusk, Assistant, Field of Continuation Schools for Boys

Anna A. Elson, Fields of Industrial Schools, Household Arts Schools
 and Departments, and Continuation Schools for Girls and
 Women

Marylin F. Wesson, Assistant, Field of Household Arts Schools and
 Departments

Clara L. Walsh, Assistant, Field of Household Arts Schools and
 Departments

Low Langford, Assistant, Field of Household Arts (Resident,
 Framingham State Teachers College)

Subdivision of Occupational Information, Vocational Counseling,
Survey and Placement

Joseph A. Deland, Field of Occupational Information and Vocational
 Counseling**

Robert F. Nolan, Field of Survey and Placement

* - With special assignment in the field of Administration.

** - Substitute for supervisor on military leave.

Division of Administration

Carl B. Harrison, All Fields Earl B. Webb, All Fields
Francis J. Leonard, Assistant*

Rehabilitation Section

Herbert A. Collins, Supervisor
John J. O'Rourke, Assistant*
Thomas F. Hamilton, Assistant
H. Gordon King, Assistant
Katherine Macdonald, Assistant
Anthony A. Brown, Assistant
Joseph M. Anderson, Assistant*
Ernest A. Swift, Assistant*
Louis E. Tracy, Assistant

Our Production Training

Francis J. Perrotti, Junior Supervisor, Reports and
Statistics
Alvin E. Wilch, Supervisor in Education (Part-time)
Leslie J. Rutting, Supervisor in Education
John F. Sna, Supervisor in Education
George F. Walton, Assistant Supervisor in Education*
John F. Costello, Assistant Supervisor, Organization and
Administration of Classes

Training within Industry

Thomas A. Carty, Supervisor in Education
Harold J. Daly, Supervisor in Education
William L. DeWay, Supervisor in Education
James J. Fitzhugh, Supervisor in Education
William L. Holmes, Supervisor in Education

Division of Private Trade Schools

Harold B. Callahan, Supervisor

* - Available for supervisor on military leave.

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

JAMES A. MURPHY, Director

Supervisors

H. Everett Clark, Supervisor in Education
 Helen B. Corliss, Supervisor of Class Organization
 Mary L. Cuyler, Supervisor of Adult Civic Education
 John P. McNeill, Supervisor in Education
 Allen Fitzpatrick, Registrar and Assistant Supervisor in Education
 Grace L. Gandy, Field Agent in the Connecticut Valley

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND ACCLIMATIZATION

Members of Advisory Board

Term Expires

1940.	Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston, Chairman
1941.	Miss Agnes E. Probst, Somerville
1942.	Everett A. Churchill, Belmont
1943.	Mrs. Mary E. Keenan, Gloucester
1944.	Emiliano A. Jasiorski, Cambridge
1945.	Barbara Cross, New Bedford

Alfred W. O'Connor, Supervisor of Social Service
 Patrick J. Hurley, District Immigration Agent (Fall River)
 Joseph A. Dwyer, District Immigration Agent (Lawrence)
 William F. Ballou, District Immigration Agent (Worcester)
 John A. Holmes, District Immigration Agent (Springfield)

DIVISION OF THE BLIND

ARTHUR P. WELLYAN, Director

Advisory Board

Term Expires

1940.	Edward J. Hall, Melrose
1941.	Ann O. Finbert, Salem
1942.	Thomas J. Morrison, Springfield
1943.	Grandelyn B. Priest, Northville
1944.	Robert H. Millevoll, Boston

Members of Staff

Flora Cavolani Benetti, Relief
 Edith R. Ervin, Employment
 Ethel M. Frederick, Relief
 Janet L. Gorton, National Social Worker
 Francis B. Lenardi, Relief
 Helen A. Jordens, Work for Children
 Frances Lakin, Histories and Records
 Theodore C. Lanks, Census
 Mary Levan, Relief
 Helen F. O'Leary, Accountant
 Joseph S. Phelps, Relief
 Ruth A. Trainer, Sales Promoter
 Paul J. Trainer, Worker with the Blind*
 Fred V. Walsh, Relief
 Louise C. Wright, Employment

Blind Handicraft Shop: 73 Westbury Street, Boston
 Florence E. Cummings, Manager

Bookshops:
 26 Lenox Avenue Street, Cambridge
 Thomas Maher, Manager
 415 Second Street, Fall River
 Joseph Morris, Manager
 127 Moody Street, Lowell
 Albert Sugan, Manager
 36 Eagle Street, Pittsfield
 Irvin F. Rossi, Manager
 13 Highland Street, Worcester
 Edward Curran, Manager

Bookson House Industries: 141 Essex Street, Cambridge
 Katherine Mason, Manager

DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

STACY B. CANNON, Director

Board of Commissioners

Term Expires

1945.	Stacy B. Southworth, Braintree, Chairman
1946.	Mrs. Edward F. Ryher, Watertown
1947.	Rev. John A. Miller, Cambridge
1948.	Mildred E. Haffee, Woburn
1949.	Richard J. Sullivan, Lawrence

E. Louise Jones, Library Advisor
 Catherine M. Mason, General Secretary

* - Substitute for supervisor on military leave.

TRUSTEES' MOVEMENT BOARD

CLARENCE L. LANE, Secretary

Members of the Board

In Office Julius E. Warren, Commissioner of Education

Term Expires

1944. Mildred E. Jones, Springfield
1946. Harry Bailey, Fall River

MALDEN STATE COLLEGE, MAINE

WILLIAM F. BAKER, President

Trustees

In Office His Excellency Leverett Saltonstall

In Office Julius E. Warren, Commissioner of Education

In Office Louis A. Webster, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture

In Office Hugh F. Baker, President of the College

Term Expires

1944. James T. Cassidy, Boston
1945. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Williams, Cambridge
1946. Mrs. Katherine C. Cameron, Auburn
1947. Joseph E. Sly, Westfield
1948. David J. Nichols, Charlestown
1949. Clifford C. Richard, Boston
1950. Mary Dunlap Brown, Millis
1951. John T. Briggs, Greenfield
1952. Joseph F. Bartlett, Boston
1953. Philip F. Whitcomb, Sunderland
1954. Alden C. Brett, Belmont
1955. Richard Saltonstall, Sherborn
1956. Nathaniel I. Goodrich, Framingham
1957. Frank L. Boyden, Westfield

Officers of the Trustees

His Excellency Leverett Saltonstall, President

Nathaniel I. Goodrich, Vice-President

James T. Cassidy, Secretary, Auburn

Robert D. Macfar, Treasurer, Auburn

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL, FALL RIVER

EDWARD V. CARROLL, Principal

Trustees

In Office His Honor, Alexander C. Murray, Mayor

In Office Julius S. Warren, Commissioner of Education

In Office Hector L. Bolles, Superintendent of Schools

Term Expires

1945.	John S. Drayton, President, Fall River
1944.	James Toney, Vice-President, Fall River
1946.	Edward F. Dooley, Clerk, Fall River
1944.	John A. Grandfield, Treasurer
1944.	Willard V. Nelson, Fall River
1944.	Norman F. Thompson, Fall River
1944.	Madison F. Welch, Fall River
1945.	Myron F. Herbert, Fall River
1945.	Thomas Platt, Swansea
1945.	Antony Brown, Fall River
1945.	John H. Sherry, Fall River
1945.	Lawrence Anderson, Fall River
1944.	North Carroll, Fall River
1945.	Odus Dwyer, Fall River
1944.	F. Lincoln Dwyer, Fall River

LOVELL SUNDAY SCHOOL, LOVELL

CHARLES E. KENNEDY, President

Trustees

In Office, His Honor Joseph J. Kennedy, Mayor

In Office, Julius S. Warren, Commissioner of Education

Term Expires

1944.	Edward C. Kuo, Lowell
1944.	Myron S. Freeman, Worcester
1944.	Harold W. Leitch, Andover
1944.	Francis P. Madden, Wintrop
1944.	Malville Weston, North Andover
1945.	Robert A. Dohy, Tyngsborough
1945.	Stephen B. Glendon, Chelmsford
1945.	Richard S. Chadwick, Lowell
1945.	Harold V. Farnsworth, Winchester
1945.	J. Miles Lewis, Lowell
1944.	Harold B. Clayton, Chelmsford
1946.	Albert J. Gilet, Lowell
1946.	Harold T. Galtrey, North Andover
1944.	Louis S. Hayes, Brookline
1946.	Walter B. French, Lowell

THE BEDFORD PUBLIC SCHOOL, NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE WALKER, Principal

HAROLD L. CLARK, Treasurer

Trustees

Ex Officio His Honor Arthur H. Harrison, Mayor
Ex Officio Julius E. Warren, Commissioner of Education
Ex Officio Edward T. E. Butler, Superintendent of Schools

Term Expires

- | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 1943. | William B. Ferguson, New Bedford |
| 1944. | Walter E. Feltz, New Bedford |
| 1945. | John Hagan, New Bedford |
| 1946. | William Chapman, Jr., New Bedford |
| 1947. | William A. Thompson, New Bedford |
| 1948. | Harry T. Perkins, Fairhaven |
| 1949. | William S. G. Kelly, New Bedford |
| 1950. | Harold Silva, New Bedford |
| 1951. | Albert Rich, South Dartmouth |
| 1952. | John A. Allen, Taunton |
| 1953. | Joseph Warren, Jr., New Bedford |
| 1954. | Antonio Lencucha, New Bedford |
| 1955. | Raymond E. Harvey, Stoughton |
| 1956. | Hon. Samuel Ross, New Bedford |
| 1957. | James B. Sullivan, New Bedford |

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OR THE ADVISORY BOARD

Original Members - 1837

James G. Carter
 Emerson Davis
 Edmund Dwight
 Horace Mann

Edward A. Newton
 Robert Rantoul, Jr.
 Thomas Robbins
 Jared Sparks

Appointed Since

George Putnam
 Charles Hudson
 George H. Briggs
 William O. Bates
 John W. James
 Elisha Bartlett
 Heman Humphrey
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Barnas Sears
 Edwin H. Chapin
 Henry B. Hocker
 Stephen P. Webb
 Thomas Kinnicutt
 Joseph W. Ingraham
 John A. Bolles
 George B. Emerson
 Charles E. True
 Mark Hopkins
 Edward Otheman
 Isaac Davis
 Alexander H. Vinton
 George S. Boutwell
 Henry Wheatland
 Hosea Ballou
 Ariel Parish
 Cornelius C. Felton
 Alonzo H. Quint
 William A. Stearns
 Russell Tomlinson
 Erastus O. Haven
 David H. Mason
 John P. Marshall
 Emory Washburn
 Abner J. Phipps
 James Freeman Clarke
 William Rice

John D. Philbrick
 Samuel T. Seelye
 George T. Wilde
 Gardiner G. Hubbard
 Alonzo A. Miner
 Henry Chapin
 Constantine C. Esty
 Edward B. Gillett
 Phillips Brooks
 Christopher C. Hussey
 Charles B. Rice
 Elijah B. Stoddard
 Horatio G. Knight
 Abby W. May
 Charles Francis Adams, Jr.
 Milton B. Whitney
 Thomas Wentworth Higginson
 Admiral P. Stone
 Francis A. Walker
 Edward C. Carrigan
 Horace E. Scudder
 Elmer H. Capen
 Kate Gannett Wells
 Alice Freeman Palmer
 George I. Aldrich
 George H. Conley
 Joel D. Miller
 Franklin Carter
 Clinton Q. Richmond
 Caroline Hazard
 Albert E. Winship
 Thomas B. Fitzpatrick
 Frederick P. Fish
 Sarah Louise Arnold
 Simeon B. Chase
 Levi L. Conant

Frederick W. Hamilton
Paul H. Hanus
Jeremiah B. Burke
James Chalmers
Margaret Slattery
Samuel L. Powers
Michael J. Downey
George H. Wrenn
Arthur H. Lowe
Ella Lyman Cabot
Grace S. Mansfield
Henry B. Sawyer

Walter V. McDuffee
Lincoln Filene
Mary E. Murray
P. A. O'Connell
Roger L. Putnam
Thomas H. Sullivan
Anna M. Power
Kathryn A. Doyle
Ada L. Comstock

Ex-Officiis - Governors

Edward Everett
Marcus Morton
John Davis
George H. Briggs
George S. Boutwell
John H. Clifford
Emory Washburn
Henry J. Gardner
Nathaniel P. Banks
John A. Andrew
Alexander H. Bullock
William Claflin
William B. Washburn
William Gaston
Alexander H. Rice
Thomas Talbot
John D. Long

Benjamin F. Butler
George D. Robinson
Oliver Ames
John Q. A. Brackett
William H. Russell
Frederic T. Greenhalge
Roger Wolcott
W. Murray Crane
John L. Bates
William L. Douglas
Curtis Guild, Jr.
Eben S. Draper
Eugene N. Foss
David I. Walsh
Samuel W. McCall
Calvin Coolidge

Ex-Officiis - Lieutenant-Governors

George Hull
Henry M. Childs
John Reed
Henry W. Cushman
Elisha Huntington
William C. Plunkett
Simon Brown
Henry W. Benchley
Eliphalet Trask
John Z. Goodrich
John Nesmith
Joel Hayden

William Claflin
Joseph Tucker
Thomas Talbot
Horatio C. Knight
Byron Weston
Oliver Ames
William H. Haile
Louis A. Frothingham
Robert Luce
Edward F. Barry
Grafton D. Cushing
Channing H. Cox

Secretaries of the Board

1837-1848	Horace Mann	1877-1893	John W. Dickinson
1849-1855	Barnes Sears	1894-1902	Frank A. Hill
1856-1860	George S. Boutwell	1903-1904	C. B. Tillinghast
1861-1876	Joseph White	1904-1915	George H. Martin

Commissioners of Education

1909-1915	David Snedden	1939-1943	Walter F. Downey
1916-1935	Payson Smith	1943-	Julius E. Warren
1935-1939	James G. Reardon		

ANNUAL REPORT
1943-1944

Report of the Commissioner

Resignation of Commissioner Walter F. Downey

On August 24, 1943, Dr. Walter F. Downey resigned his position as Commissioner of Education to return to his former position as Headmaster of the Boston English High School.

Appointment of Commissioner Julius E. Warren

On September 8, 1943, Julius E. Warren was appointed Commissioner of Education to succeed Walter F. Downey. Commissioner Warren, however, did not assume his post until October 1, 1943. In the interim between August 24 and October 1, Patrick J. Sullivan, Director of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers Colleges, served as Acting Commissioner of Education.

Prior to his appointment, Commissioner Warren served as Superintendent of Schools, Newton, Massachusetts; Superintendent of Schools in Lakewood, Ohio; Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Springfield, Massachusetts; and Superintendent of Schools in Gloversville, New York. He is a graduate of Hartmouth College and holds a Master's degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, the degree of Doctor of Science in Education from Boston University and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Northeastern University.

BOARD OF COLLEGIATE AUTHORITY

Degree Granting Privilege and Use of Term "University" or "College"

Since the adoption of the Massachusetts Constitution in 1780 the General Court has granted the right to certain institutions to award academic degrees. The right of the Legislature was exclusive and since July, 1919 the Legislature has controlled the right to use the designation "university" or "college" in the title of any educational institution.

Establishment of Board of Collegiate Authority

The Board of Collegiate Authority was established by Chapter 947 of the Acts of 1943, which was signed by His Excellency, Governor Saltonstall on June 12, 1943 and became effective on that date. The new Board consisted of the Commissioner of Education as Chairman, six members of the Advisory Board of Education and the following persons appointed by His Excellency, the Governor:

	Term expired
Miss Catherine M. Byrnes, Springfield Representing secondary school system of public schools of Commonwealth	1946
Dr. Guy H. Winslow, Auburnville Representing junior colleges	1946
Very Reverend J.R.M. Maxwell, S.J., Worcester Representing senior colleges	1947
Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Andover	1947

During the year ending June 30, 1944 the following institutions were approved for Change of Purpose in accordance with the provisions of the new law.

Endicott Junior College

The Trustees of Endicott Junior College, Beverly, were authorized by vote of the Board of Collegiate Authority on April 26, 1944 to grant the degree of Associate in Arts and Associate in Sciences.

Cambridge Junior College

A Certificate of Change of Purpose of the Trustees of Cambridge Junior College, Cambridge was approved by the Board of Collegiate Authority on April 26, 1944, extending their degree privileges to allow the acceptance of transfer students.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED THE MOST
REMARKABLE PASSES OF HIS LIFE
AND REIGN

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

LONDON: Printed by J. KNEELAND, at the
Sign of the Sun in St. Dunstons Church
Lane, near St. Pauls Church, in the City of
London. 1729.

THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE LORDS OF THE
TREASURY

TO

THEIR MOST EXCELLENT
Majesties

THE

JOINT STOCKS OF THE
SOUTH SEAS COMPANY

THE

WEST INDIA COMPANY

FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE
SOUTHERN ANNUITY

THE

REVENUE OF THE
CROWN

THE

REVENUE OF THE
CROWN

AN ACT ESTABLISHING A BOARD OF COLLEGIATE AUTHORITY
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, AND FURTHER REGU-
LATING CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Whereas, The deferred operation of this act would in part tend to defeat its purpose, which is immediately to assist citizens of this commonwealth who are or hereafter shall be in the armed forces of the United States during the present war in obtaining higher rank in such forces based in part upon proof of having satisfactorily completed courses of instruction in certain educational institutions within the commonwealth, therefore this act is hereby declared to be an emergency law, necessary for the preservation of the public convenience.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter fifteen of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section three the following new section:— *Section 3A.* There shall be in the department a board of collegiate authority, consisting of the commissioner, who shall be chairman, the members of the advisory board of education, and four citizens of the commonwealth to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council. Of the members originally appointed hereunder, two shall be appointed for terms of three years each and two for terms of four years each, and thereafter as the term of an appointed member expires, his successor shall be appointed by the governor, with like advice and consent, for a term of five years. Any vacancy in the appointive membership of said board shall be filled by appointment by the governor, with like advice and consent, for the remainder of the unexpired term. Of the appointive members of said board, at least one shall represent colleges and universities, one shall represent junior colleges and one shall represent the secondary school system of the public schools of the commonwealth. The members of said board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for their necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of their official duties.

SECTION 2. Sections six and six A of chapter three of the General Laws are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2A. Section seven of said chapter three, as most recently amended by section three of chapter three hundred and sixty-four of the acts of nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the sixth line, the words "or six", — so that the first sentence of said section three will read as follows: — Any petition to the general court for the establishment or revival, or for the amend-

ment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any corporation, except a petition subject to the provisions of section five, which is seasonably filed in the office of the clerk of either branch and is accompanied by a bill embodying in substance the legislation petitioned for, shall, with said accompanying bill, be transmitted as soon as may be by the clerk of the branch in which they were filed to the office of the commissioner of corporations and taxation.

SECTION 3. Chapter sixty-nine of the General Laws is hereby amended by adding at the end, under the caption BOARD OF COLLEGIATE AUTHORITY, the two following new sections: — *Section 30.* The commissioner of corporations and taxation, before approving a certificate of organization in connection with the proposed incorporation of a college, junior college, university or other educational institution with power to grant degrees, or articles of amendment to the charter of an existing educational institution which will give it such power, or changing its name to a name which will include the term “college”, “junior college” or “university”, shall refer such certificate or articles to the board of collegiate authority established by section three A of chapter fifteen. Said board shall immediately make an investigation as to the applicants for incorporation of such an institution and as to the purposes thereof and any other material facts relative thereto. In the case of a proposed amendment to the charter of an existing educational institution which will give it power to grant degrees, or change its name as aforesaid, said board shall make an investigation of the institution, its faculty, equipment, courses of study, financial organization, leadership, and other material facts relative thereto. In acting upon any such certificate or articles referred to it hereunder, said board shall give a public hearing, notice of which shall, at the expense of the applicants, be published once a week for three successive weeks in two newspapers, one of which is published in the county where the institution has or is to have its principal office or place of business, the last publication to be at least three days before the date set for the hearing. Said board after making its investigation hereunder and subject to the provisions of section thirty-one, shall make a determination approving or disapproving the certificate of organization or articles of amendment referred to it hereunder and shall forthwith report its findings to the commissioner of corporations and taxation. If it appears from the report so submitted to him that said board does not approve of such certificate or articles, he shall refuse to endorse his approval thereon, otherwise he shall endorse his approval thereon unless he finds that the provisions of law relative to the organization of the corporation or the amendment to its charter have not been complied with. If such certificate or articles are not approved hereunder, the applicant or applicants may appeal to the superior court,

which shall hear the case and determine whether or not the certificate or articles shall be approved.

Section 31. Said board of collegiate authority, in acting upon the certificate of organization in connection with the proposed incorporation of a junior college, with power to grant degrees, or in acting upon articles of amendment to the charter of any existing educational institution which will give it power to grant junior college degrees, or changing its name to a name which will include the term "junior college", shall not approve such certificate or articles unless —

First, The institution is offering instruction on a level and to a degree of thoroughness distinctly above that of the secondary school and below that of advanced senior college specialization, and offering either (a) a two-year course of study on a collegiate level, equivalent in content, scope and thoroughness to that offered in the standard four-year colleges and universities, or (b) a two-year terminal course of study of a vocational or semi-professional training, or both.

Second, The institution is organized under the laws of the commonwealth as a non-profit educational institution, and shall have operated as such an institution for a period of not less than one year immediately prior to the filing of the petition for such privilege. The general character of the institution, its professional outlook, and the character and quality of its leadership and personnel shall be determining factors in the approval of the institution.

Third, The faculty of the institution consists of teachers with adequate preparation and successful experience in their respective training fields, and in academic courses, a high percentage of the instructors have satisfactorily completed one year of advanced study after having attained the baccalaureate degree, and in terminal, semi-professional courses, instructors are able to provide evidence of a high degree of proficiency in their special fields.

Fourth, The basis for admission to the institution is the satisfactory completion of a secondary school program, or its equivalent.

Fifth, Requirements for graduation are based upon the satisfactory completion of a minimum of sixty semester hours of study, exclusive of physical training and exercise and institutions organized on other than the semester hour basis give evidence of the equivalence of the work provided. A semester hour, for the purposes of this clause, is hereby defined as a class, meeting for one hour weekly for at least fifteen weeks.

Sixth, The institution, if offering two-year courses of study on a collegiate level, undertakes to provide the equivalent of the general education of the first two years of the standard four-year college, and gives satisfactory evidence that its semi-professional curricula are designed to provide reasonably proper instruction to students taking courses of a vocational or semi-professional nature.

Seventh, The institution has an adequate library, adequately housed, properly catalogued, has an adequate supply of current periodicals, including scientific and research journals, if such journals are properly related to the courses of study offered, and has a satisfactory annual appropriation for its continued maintenance.

Eighth, Laboratories, when necessary in connection with the courses of study offered, are adequately equipped for instructional purposes with sufficient space and suitable apparatus and equipment to meet the educational objectives of the institution, whether they be cultural or semi-professional.

Ninth, The material equipment of the institution, including its lands, buildings, classrooms and dormitories, is sufficient to insure efficient operation, and its physical plant provides safe, sanitary and healthful conditions, as judged by modern standards.

Tenth, Teaching or classroom hours of teaching in the institution do not exceed eighteen hours weekly, and classes are ordinarily limited to thirty students and the ratio of students to instructors above the level of assistants is not unreasonably excessive.

Eleventh, The institution, if seeking to provide a program equivalent to the first two years of the standard college program, offers work in at least five separate departments: English, mathematics, foreign languages, natural sciences and social sciences.

Twelfth, If the institution intends to operate a junior college and a preparatory or secondary school under the same administration, provision is made for a separation between the two divisions of the institution, and, if the institution maintains housing quarters for its students, junior college students and secondary school students will be housed in separate quarters.

Thirteenth, In addition to satisfying the authorities that it meets the provisions of a tax-free non-profit educational institution, the institution submits evidence of sound financial structure and operation over a period of at least two years.

SECTION 4. Section ten of chapter one hundred and fifty-five of the General Laws, as amended by chapter eleven of the acts of nineteen hundred and thirty-three, is hereby further amended by striking out the third sentence and inserting in place thereof the following:—Such articles shall be submitted to the commissioner who shall examine them, and if he finds that they conform to the requirements of law, he shall, subject to section thirty of chapter sixty-nine if applicable to such articles, so certify and endorse his approval thereon.

SECTION 5. Section three of chapter one hundred and eighty of the General Laws, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition, is hereby amended by inserting after the word “to” in the second line the words:—section thirty of chapter

sixty-nine, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 3.* The corporation shall be formed in the manner prescribed in and subject to section thirty of chapter sixty-nine, section nine of chapter one hundred and fifty-five and sections six and eight to twelve, inclusive, of chapter one hundred and fifty-six, except as follows:

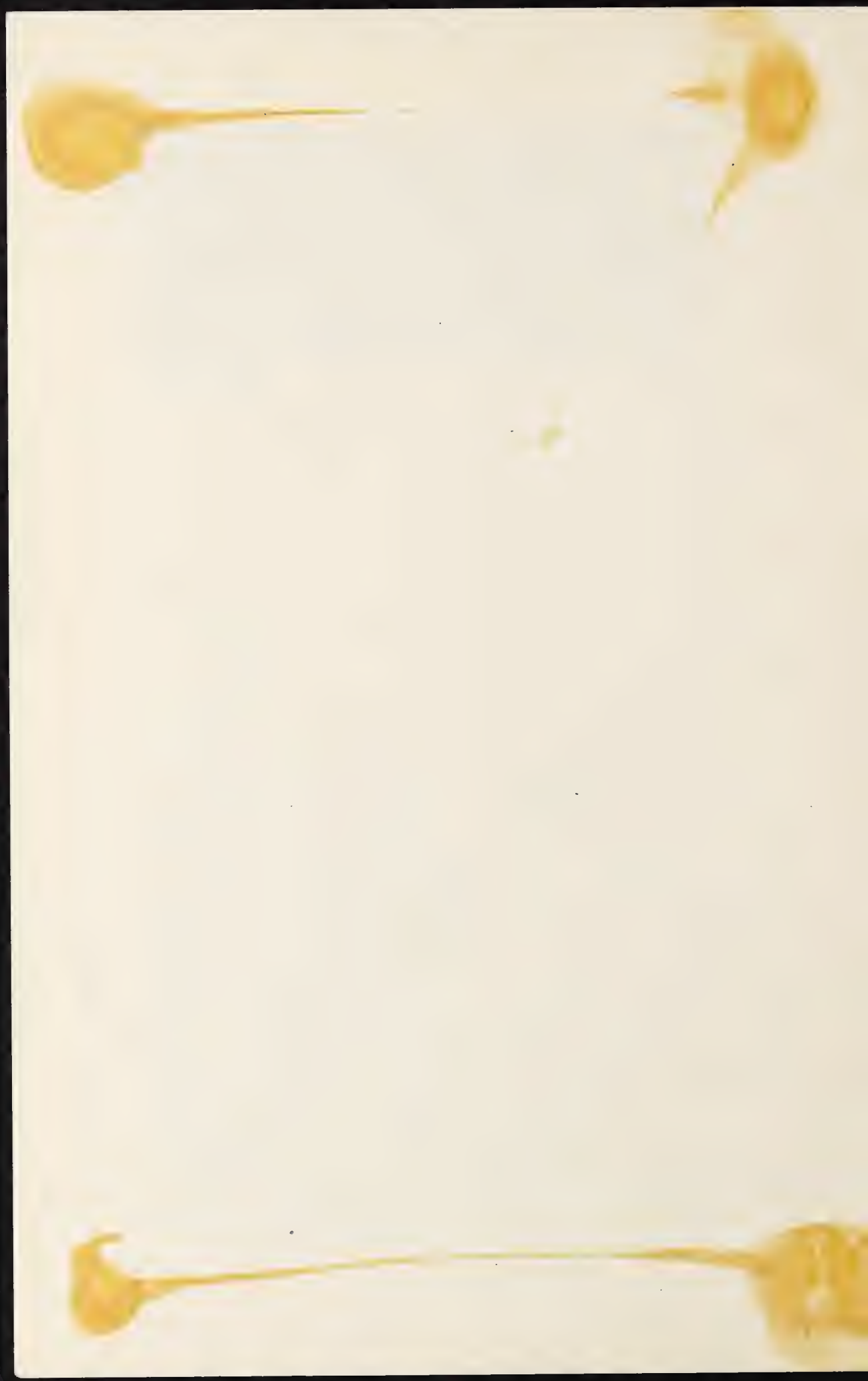
The capital stock, if any, shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars.

The agreement of association of a corporation having no capital stock may omit the statement of the amount of the capital stock and the par value and number of its shares. The par value of its shares, if any, may be ten, twenty-five, fifty or one hundred dollars. The fee to be paid to the state secretary upon the filing of the certificate of organization shall be twenty-five dollars.

SECTION 6. Said chapter one hundred and eighty is hereby further amended by striking out section ten, as most recently amended by section one of chapter one hundred and fifty-one of the acts of nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 10.* Any corporation heretofore or hereafter organized under general or special law for any of the purposes mentioned in this chapter may, at a meeting duly called for the purpose, by vote of two thirds of the capital stock outstanding and entitled to vote, or, in case such corporation has no capital stock, by vote of two thirds of the persons legally qualified to vote in meetings of the corporation, or by a larger vote if its agreement of association or by-laws shall so require, add to or change the purposes for which it was incorporated, if the additional or new purpose is authorized by section two. The presiding, financial and recording officers and a majority of its other officers having the powers of directors shall forthwith make, sign and swear to a certificate setting forth such addition to or change of purposes. Such certificate shall be submitted to the commissioner of corporations and taxation who shall examine it, and if he finds that it conforms to the requirements of law, he shall, subject to section thirty of chapter sixty-nine if applicable to such certificate, so certify and endorse his approval thereon. The certificate shall thereupon be filed in the office of the state secretary.

SECTION 7. Chapter two hundred and sixty-six of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out section eighty-nine, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition, and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 89.* Whoever, in a book, pamphlet, circular, advertisement or advertising sign, or by a pretended written certificate or diploma, or otherwise in writing, knowingly and falsely pretends to have been an officer or teacher, or to be a graduate or to hold any degree, of a college or other educational institution of this commonwealth or elsewhere, which is authorized to confer degrees, or of a public school of this commonwealth, and whoever, without having lawful authority to confer degrees,

offers or confers degrees as a school, college or as a private individual, alone or associated with others, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Any individual, school, association, corporation or institution of learning, not having lawful authority to confer degrees, using the designation of "university" or "college" shall be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars; but this shall not apply to any educational institution whose name on July ninth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, included the word "university" or "college". *Approved June 12, 1943.*



DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

State Teachers Colleges

During the year past the Teachers Colleges continued to assist in every way possible in the promotion of the war effort.

Army Signal Corps Program at the State Teachers College at Westfield

The Army Signal Corps program which was set up for the training of young men in the field of radio technique on the first of October, 1942, at the State Teachers College at Westfield, continued to function during the past year. The second group of one hundred and eighty students was enrolled on April 1, 1943, and completed its work on September 20, of that year. This second group was the last to be trained at Westfield, due to the curtailment of activities under the Army Specialized Training Program.

The State Teachers College at Westfield, the Division of Vocational Education, the Westfield School Department, and the United States Army Signal Corps are to be congratulated, not only for the excellent spirit of cooperation which was at all times in evidence during the operation of this program, but for the high quality of work which it produced. The Department of Education is happy to have had this opportunity of making a significant contribution to the war effort.

Civilian Pilot Training Program at the State Teachers College at Fitchburg

This program, which enrolled its first class on July 16, 1942, remained in operation during this past year, continuing to provide ground school instruction, board and room, and transportation to the airport. A more complete report on this activity will be included in a subsequent annual report, after the program has been concluded.

Survey: Teacher Shortage

Immediately following, is a survey on teacher shortage made in December, 1943. This survey contains interesting information on the number of teachers who have entered the armed services, the number of teachers now being employed in the schools who do not meet normal requirements, and the number of unfilled positions. It should be noted that this survey is not supplementary to the survey of March, 1943, but is all-inclusive in itself.

Survey: Teacher Shortage December, 1943

A. Enrollment

	1942-43	1943-44
Elementary	158,947	169,312
Junior High	101,438	86,690
Senior High	151,519	134,891
Trade	9,954	8,652
Total	621,878	599,445

B. Teacher Replacement

1. Total number of teachers replaced between September, 1942, and September, 1943.....	1,106	
2. Reasons for leaving		
a. Other teaching positions	108	108
b. Armed forces	77	77
c. Industrial or commercial positions	18	18
d. Army or Navy teaching positions	45	45
e. Marriages	0	0
f. Red Cross services	5	5
g. Other reasons - including retirement.	65	65
Total	1,136	1,272

C. Number of Teachers on Faculty:

1.

	1942-43	1943-44
Elementary	13,245	13,071
Junior High	3,735	3,639
Senior High	6,859	6,597
Total	23,839	23,307

2. Number of Teachers now in service, in the following fields, who do not meet the requirements which are expected in normal times:

a. Math.	22	f. Com'l.	15	k. Eng.	14	p. Jr. H.	11
b. Science	79	g. H.Ed.	13	l. Soc.Sc.	11	q. Sr. H.	9
c. Phy.Ed.	14	h. Music	12	m. Other H.E.	1	r. Handi-	
d. Shop	24	i. Lang.	9	n. Kagn.	1	capped	12
e. Agric.	-	j. Art	2	o. Elem.	115	s. Other	1

Total

356

D. Positions Unfilled at Present:

a. Math.	7	f. Com'l.	10	k. Eng.	7	p. Jr. H.	2
b. Science	6	g. H.Ed.	6	l. Soc.Sc.	3	q. Sr. H.	1
c. Phy.Ed.	20	h. Music	1	m. Other H.E.	2	r. Handi-	
d. Shop	1	i. Lang.	2	n. Kagn.	-	capped	1
e. Agric.	1	j. Art	2	o. Elem.	25	s. Other	3
Total			127				

2. Which of these positions, if any, remain unfilled, because no teachers are available?

Art	1	Commercial	1
Elementary	15	Handicapped	1
Home Ec.	3	Jr. High	1
Librarian	1	Mathematics	1
Music	1	Physical Ed.	11
Remedial	1	Science	2
Shop	16	Soc. Studies	1
Total			57

3. Number men classified 1-A, 1943-44.....221

4. Men classified 1-A teaching:

1. Math.	39	3. Phy. Ed.	35	5. Com'l	11
2. Science	12	4. Agric.	1	6. Ind. Arts	34

Total.....144

E. Availability of Teachers

1. Number of teachers and former teachers in communities available for teaching:

a. Within the community.....	1,617
b. Outside the Community.....	570

Philip O. Palmstrom

On March 31, 1944, Philip Palmstrom resigned as Acting President of the Massachusetts School of Art. In September of 1944, Mr. Palmstrom accepted his former position as a Master at the Massachusetts School of Art in the fields of Commercial Design, Drawing and Painting.

Otis Philbrick

On April 1, 1944, Otis Philbrick was appointed Acting President of the Massachusetts School of Art to succeed Acting President Philip O. Palmstrom. Mr. Philbrick was graduated from the Massachusetts School of Art in 1911. Following graduation, he served as an instructor in Art at the Hinge Technical School, Cambridge, Massachusetts until 1938, when he was appointed Master at the Massachusetts School of Art, Chairman of the Drawing and Painting Division, and Director of the Evening School.

State Teachers College at Hyannis - Operation Suspended

Under authority contained in Chapter 370 of the Acts of 1943, with the approval of His Excellency, the Governor, the operation of the State Teachers College at Hyannis was temporarily suspended as of September 1, 1944, and the facilities were assigned for the exclusive use of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy. All of the members of the Hyannis training school and teachers college faculties who desired to transfer were accommodated at other teachers colleges. All commuting students were transferred to other State Teachers Colleges of their own choosing and the expenses for board and room are being borne by the Commonwealth for the duration of their courses.

Changes in Regulations in State Teachers Colleges

On January 13, 1944, Commissioner Warren announced the following system for the appointment of faculty members in the State Teachers Colleges:

1. Candidates shall be nominated by the President, approved by the Director of the Division, and appointed by the Commissioner of Education.

2. In their nominations, the Presidents shall consider all candidates who have made formal application for positions of the type vacant but may enlist the assistance of such college and university placement bureaus and other sources as may be appropriate.
3. In making nominations, the Presidents shall submit three names in the order of preference, giving reasons for his selections and ratings.

Conferences and Institutes

Superintendents of Schools: The thirtieth annual conference of superintendents of schools was held at the State Teachers College at Bridgewater on April 20 and 21, 1944. The theme of the conference was "Improving Racial Understandings and Respect for Religious Differences Through Education." The principal addresses at the conference were as follows: "What are the Facts About Intercultural Tensions in America Today?" by Dr. Everett R. Glinney, President, The National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc., New York City; "Intercultural Harmony - A Must of Democracy" by Dr. Howard E. Wilson, Associate Professor of Education, Harvard University; "Causes of Intercultural Tensions" by Dr. Margaret Mead, Executive Secretary, Division of Anthropology and Psychology, National Research Council, Washington, D. C. In addition, there were ten group discussions.

State Teachers College: The twenty-fifth conference of State Teachers Colleges was held at the Massachusetts School of Art on March 16, 1944. Commissioner Warren spoke on "The Schools as Preservers of our Cultural Heritage." The afternoon was devoted to group meetings.

Junior and Senior High School Principals' Conference: The twenty-second annual conference of principals of junior and senior high schools, and the twentieth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Deans of Girls was held at the State Teachers College at Framingham, Thursday and Friday, April 27 and 28, 1944. The theme of the Conference was "The Eventful Year of 1944". The Conference was of an abbreviated length including one afternoon, the evening meeting, and the following forenoon. At their own desire, the Massachusetts Association of Deans of Girls continued their meeting in the afternoon of the second day.

At the general session, the speakers were as follows: Commissioner Julius E. Warren, on "Preserving Our Cultural Heritage" and Judge Frederick T. Loding on "A Report from the Massachusetts Committee on Youth Guidance".

At the meeting of the Junior High School Principals, the speakers were as follows: Dr. Roy O. Billett of Boston University on "The Junior High School and the Post-War Problems" and Francis Daly of the Boston School System on "What Can the Junior High School Do About the Delinquency Problem."

At the Senior High School Principals' Conference there were three panels, as follows:

Panel I - War Problems, Chairman: Roy W. Hill

Members of the Panel:

Warren E. Benson
Chester H. Downing
Frederick M. Hodge
Ralph A. Laurence
Donald L. Oliver
Martin G. Sanborn
Capt. Frederick A. Lehrer

Charles V. Carroll
Henry J. Fitzpatrick
Ralph L. Kewell
Ernest J. Lawton
J. Varne Quisby
Carlton D. Skilling

Panel - Looking Forward in Our High Schools - Chairman:

Payson M. Reed

Members of the Panel:

Stewart B. Atkinson

James J. Chalmers

Ralph W. Haskins

Leslie O. Johnson

M. Marcus Kiley

Waino I. Pernar

Harry B. Stevens

Arthur J. Barry

John B. Clark

Alvah O. Hayes

Wilfred F. Kelley

Austin J. O'Toole

James M. Robertson

Howard B. Wilder

Panel - Pre-Induction Courses in Cooperation with Vocational Schools

Members of the Panel:

Raymond A. Green

Ray W. Hill

Raye M. Magoon

A. Russell Hack

Robert O. Small

At the meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Deans, speakers were as follows: Mary L. Chechy, Principal, Henry L. Pierce School, Dorchester, on "An Innovation - An Adjustment School for Girls"; Millicent Taylor on "Interpreting the Schools to the Public"; and Emily Henry Bush on "May I Present".

Opportunity was found for business meetings of the Massachusetts High School Principals' Council, the Massachusetts High School Principals' Association, the Massachusetts Junior High School Principals' Association, and the Massachusetts Association of Deans of Girls.

Elementary School Principals and Supervisors: A State Conference for Elementary School Principals and Supervisors was held at the Hotel Statler on Saturday, April 1, 1944. Approximately 600 principals were in attendance at this conference, the theme of which was, "Our Problems".

The topics discussed and the speakers were as follows: "The Responsibility of the Elementary School for Developing a More Adequate Program of Youth Guidance" by John J. Connolly, Director, Citizenship Training Department, Boston Juvenile Court; "The Responsibility of the Elementary School for Promoting Better Religious and Social Understanding" by Howard E. Wilson, Associate Professor of Education, Harvard University; "The Springfield Program for Intercultural Understandings" by Alice L. Halligan, Bureau of Adult Education, Springfield; "The Responsibility of the Elementary School for Building a Curriculum Which Meets the Demands of Modern Society" by William E. Young, Director of Elementary Education, State Education Department, Albany, New York. Dr. Young also led a discussion of his topic and had as leaders: Marion E. Wiles, Educational Consultant, Brookton School Department; Ruth E. Davis, Director of Teacher Training, State Teachers College, Bridgewater; Mildred Marsh, Principal, John Ward School, Boston;

Mark H. Shibles, Superintendent of Schools, Belmont.

Other topics and speakers were as follows: "The Responsibility of the Elementary School for Adjusting its Curriculum to the Findings of Modern Research" by Lawrence A. Merrill, Professor of Psychology, State Teachers College, Worcester; "The Responsibility of the Elementary School for Preserving the Cultural Heritage of America" by Julius E. Warren, Commissioner of Education.

Institute - Elementary School Education

A three-day institute was held on June 19, 20 and 21 at the State Teachers College, Bridgewater, in order that teachers might have an opportunity to study the fundamentals of elementary school education.

Twenty-seven speakers acted as teachers, consultants and demonstration leaders at this conference, the theme of which was, "The Fundamentals of Elementary School Education". The speakers were members of the Teachers College faculties, Department of Education supervisors, representatives of other State Departments, representatives of private institutions, and members of the staffs of city and town school systems.

Approximately 150 were in attendance at the Institute, which group represented many cities and towns in the Commonwealth.

The Institute provided opportunities for teachers to hear pertinent matters in elementary education discussed, to see demonstration lessons, and to work on units of work.

Elementary Education

Certification of Superintendents of Schools

The Department of Education is required by Section 63 of Chapter VI of the General Laws, to determine by examination or otherwise, the qualifications for the position of Superintendent of Schools in a Superintendency Union.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, the Department issues certificates of eligibility for such service. From July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, seventeen term certificates were issued, to the following:

Medill Blair
 Frank C. Chase
 Winfred H. Mainster
 Lawrence A. Fogg
 John C. Glenn
 Guy M. Harrington
 Charles F. Lawrence
 Robert A. Hunt
 Bert L. Merrill
 Austin L. Olney
 Jonathan A. Osgood
 Charles C. Richter
 Percy L. Ross
 Benjamin D. Thomas
 Harold A. Truitt
 Raymond E. Tress
 Arthur L. Wolcott

The classes and number of certificates issued by the Department since the law first went into effect are as follows: permanent certificates, 3; preliminary certificates, 123; term certificates, 360.

Elementary School Course of Study

The several committees, members of which have been working on the curriculum guide for the primary grades, submitted a course of study in each of the following subjects to the Department of Education for final approval:

Arithmetic
 Art
 Health
 Music
 Physical Education
 Reading
 Science
 Social Studies

The members of these committees were appointed by the Commissioner of Education in 1940, to work under the general direction of Miss Alice E. Seal, Supervisor of Elementary Education. The work was completed in April, 1944.

This guide was edited by Dr. Harry S. Brady, Director of Graduate Study, State Teachers College, North Adams, and approved for printing and distribution by Dr. Julian S. Warren, Commissioner of Education.

Study of Entering Age

Discussion of the Characteristics, Achievements and Recommendations for Children Entering the First Grade - At the Elementary School Principals' and Supervisors Conference held on April 1, 1944, Dr. Lawrence A. Merrill, Professor of Psychology, State Teachers College, Worcester, discussed a study he had made of "School Readiness - School Admission and First Grade Objectives."

This study was approved for printing by Dr. Julian S. Warren, Commissioner of Education, and will be distributed to Superintendents of Schools and all the first grade teachers in the Commonwealth.

Rationing Program

The Department of Education in 1943-1944 continued to cooperate in the rationing program of the Office of Price Administration.

In October, 1943, all the facilities of the public school system in Massachusetts, under the direction of Commissioner Warren and his War Council, cooperated in issuing War Ration Book IV.

In five days (October 25-29), 4,082,313 War Ration Books IV were distributed throughout the Commonwealth. Commendation was received from many sources for the splendid job done by the teachers in Massachusetts in the rationing program.

Conferences

A Recommended Program for the Primary Grades - A series of meetings for the members of the faculties of the State Teachers Colleges and the Training Schools, for the purpose of discussing the state course of study for the Primary Grades, were held in Westfield, North Adams, Worcester, Boston and Bridgewater, during October and November, 1943. The topics discussed and the speakers at each meeting were as follows: "Arithmetic" by Mildred H. Stone, State Teachers College, Salem; "Health and Physical Education" by Lois L. Foster, State Teachers College, Bridgewater; "Science" by Rachel S. Bruce, State Teachers College, Pittsburg; "Social Studies" by Iva V. Lutz, State Teachers College, Bridgewater; "The Relation of Art, Music, Reading and Safety to the Primary Grade Program" by Priscilla M. Eys, Massachusetts School of Art, Martins Hollis; State Department of Education, Ruth S. Lewis, State Teachers College, Bridgewater, and Iva E. Curley, State Department of Education; "General Principles of Primary School Education" by Anne Rochefort, State Teachers College, Framingham.

Teachers Meetings - Westfield

A series of meetings for Superintendents of schools, elementary school principals, supervisors and teachers, was held during May and June 1944, at the State Teachers College, Westfield. Approximately 100 were in attendance at each of these sessions. The topics discussed and the speakers were as follows: "The Objectives of the Elementary School Program" by J. Fay Merrill, Director of Teacher Training, State Teachers College, Westfield; "The Objectives of the Arithmetic Program in the Elementary School" by Martha H. Tobey, State Teachers College, Westfield; "Methods and Procedures in Arithmetic" (two lectures) by Mildred E. Stone, State Teachers College, Salem; "Functional Problems in Arithmetic" by Svein Lindquist, State Teachers College, Bridgewater.

The elementary school children in the Training School at Westfield served refreshments at each session. These refreshments were planned and prepared as a regular part of their school program.

Teachers Meetings - Duxbury

A series of meetings for the elementary school teachers in Duxbury and Scituate was held in March and April, 1944, at the High School in Duxbury. At these meetings the following topics were discussed: Arithmetic, Health and Physical Education; Science, Social Studies, Art, Music, Reading and Safety.

In connection with these meetings, the teachers visited the Training School at the State Teachers College at Bridgewater, and following the lectures held an open house for the parents.

Two parent-teacher association meetings were held for the purpose of informing the parents about the educational procedures discussed with the teachers at the sessions.

Teachers Meetings - Manchester

A series of eight meetings for Superintendents of schools, principals and teachers, was held at the Manchester High School in January and February, 1944. Approximately 100 from the surrounding towns were in attendance at each of these meetings.

At these meetings the following topics were discussed: Arithmetic, Health and Physical Education, Art, Reading, and Literature.

GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT

Activities of the Office of Guidance and Placement during this year have centered about the promotion and supervision of guidance programs. The promotion and supervision has been related to general guidance programs as well as Approved Program of Occupational Guidance and Placement.

Activities which have been part of the promotion and supervision were 41 addresses and talks, including two radio talks as well as two talks out of the State, on the subject of guidance and placement; 63 conferences with 39 administrators and supervisors on the subject of creating and operating occupational guidance and placement programs; an occupational guidance and placement survey as part of the biennial high school survey; and five meetings of a state group of supervisors and consultants in occupational guidance and placement.

In co-operation with the state supervisors and consultants, there has been promotion of the Pupil War Inventory Plan, a six-point occupational guidance and placement program prepared especially for the period of the war.

By the end of the year, 151 of our 250 high schools in the state were operating this plan; more than 100,000 pupils were being served by the plan. The fundamental inventory blank was officially used by the Armed Forces as a placement relations form in regard to Service induction and recognition and was also officially accepted by the War Relocation Commission United States Employment Service as a placement relations instrument to be used by the United States Employment offices in Massachusetts.

It is interesting to note that this war guidance program has been instrumental in stimulating organization of a complete minimum program in many places. This is indicated from the study of 198 high schools which during the previous years were operating incomplete programs. Of these 198, 124 or 62.6 per cent are now operating complete minimum programs as proposed by the Pupil War Inventory Plan. Also from last year's biennial high school report it was apparent that 40 high schools had no occupational guidance and placement programs. With the Pupil War Inventory Plan, 28, or 70 per cent, are now operating a complete minimum program.

With the further co-operation of the state group of supervisors and consultants there was conducted a five-day work shop conference for the study of the Pupil War Inventory Plan. The conference was conducted in the latter part of August at the Massachusetts School of Art and was attended by 55 interested individuals such as teachers and school administrators from Massachusetts as well as one from New Hampshire and one from New York. Forty-two certificates of Attendance were awarded on the basis of attendance at more than two-thirds of the conference sessions.

Other promotional activities include two regional one-day conferences, one in Pittsfield and another in West Springfield; assistance to the school officials and boards of 15 towns and cities that were considering the organization of guidance programs; visits, supervision, and study of programs in 95 high schools and 13 junior high schools; visits to 11 vocational schools and departments to

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leaves of related problems in the vocational field. All such visits were in the form of co-operation with the Supervisor of Occupational Information and Vocational Counseling in the Division of Vocational Education.

Further in the field of promotion there have been 162 conferences with principals, superintendents, and guidance counselors who are considering organization or operational problems in guidance.

As to approval of special programs of occupational guidance and placement there have been two additional programs established—one at Westbridge and the other at Fitchburg. There are now seven directors for six approved programs.

Other promotional activities which are pertinent to guidance have come through the use of the World War Inventory Plan in school surveys of West Bridgewater, Uxbridge, and Salem.

The Office also produced, with the co-operation of Mrs. Mattie Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, a work on guidance program entitled "Guidance and Placement in the Administration and Operation of a High School Part-time Work Program". This program has received favorable comment from the Massachusetts Child Council, The National Child Labor Committee, and the United States Children's Bureau.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The author argues that without accurate records, it is impossible to make informed decisions or to identify areas for improvement.

The second part of the paper describes the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It discusses the advantages and disadvantages of different techniques, such as surveys, interviews, and experiments. The author also provides examples of how these methods have been used in previous studies and how they can be applied to the current research.

The third part of the paper presents the results of the study. It shows that there is a significant correlation between the accuracy of records and the success of the business. The author also identifies some of the factors that can lead to inaccurate records, such as lack of training or resources, and provides suggestions for how to avoid these problems.

The final part of the paper concludes the study and discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results of this study can be used to develop training programs for business owners and managers to help them improve their record-keeping practices. The author also notes that further research is needed to explore the relationship between record-keeping and business success in more detail.

DIVISION OF SPECIAL EDUCATION

Education of Mentally Handicapped Children

The Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes returned to his post in the State Department of Education, after having spent one year in the Army of the United States.

Conferences were scheduled immediately in order to realize objectives which had been set up by the department, relative to the proper organization and maintenance of Special Classes for children three years or more retarded in mental development. In all, eight conferences were held during the school year. These meetings were held at Plymouth, Bridgewater, Taunton, Norwiche, two at Salem and two at Brockton, and were very well attended by Teachers, Principals, Supervisors and Superintendents of Schools, who discussed many problems relating to the education of atypical children.

The subjects discussed at these meetings included: "Remedial Reading," "What can we do for our Problem Children," "Techniques Employed in the Correction of Speech Defects," "A Suitable Program for the Very Immature Pupil in Special Classes," "The Importance of Health and Physical Education to Special Class Children," "Occupational Guidance and Training," "Basic Reading," "The Place of Basic English in a Special Class Program," "The Effect of Special Classes on Juvenile Delinquency," "Remedial Techniques of Special Class Subjects," "Special Class Education in a Democracy," and "Teaching our Deaf Children to Speak."

Thirty public addresses were delivered by the Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes at the Rotary, Elks and Lions Clubs, Parent Teachers' Association, Teacher's Clubs and other organizations interested in the field of education.

A great portion of the State was covered by the Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes in the performance of his duties.

Education of Physically Handicapped Children

S. L., c. 71, s. 46a - (Passed in 1932)

The School Committee of every town must annually ascertain the number of children (in and out of school) of school age and resident therein who are physically handicapped. The term "Physically Handicapped children" includes:

1. All crippled children.
2. All children with heart conditions and rheumatic fever.
3. All children with other chronic diseases, which definitely limit their pursuit of the normal activities of life.
4. All deaf children.
5. All hard of hearing children.
6. All blind children.

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7. All children with a vision of less than 20/30 in the better eye and which is not corrected by lenses.
8. All children with speech defects.

Following are statistics regarding physically handicapped children who were reported to the Department of Education during the school year beginning July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944:

Children who received instruction in their homes)	
Children who received instruction in hospitals)	1,432
Children who received home instruction)	
Children who received instruction in special schools and classes.....		573
Children who attended regular classes.....		3,095
Children who had completed their education.....		935
Children who were mentally unable to do school work.....		168
Children who were not provided for educationally for such reasons as: Too ill, moved away, waiting institutional care, in hospitals, etc.....		261
Pre-school children.....		173
Out of school for mental rather than physical defects...		24
Cases closed out because of following reasons: Recovered, moved out of the state, over twenty one, etc.....		666
total		6,427

In our Regulations, Annual Census of Physically Handicapped Children, written pursuant to G. L., c. 71, s. 44A, revised as of September, 1944, we stated our philosophy regarding the education of home bound physically handicapped children. This philosophy is as follows:

"We believe that every handicapped child able to attend school should be given such special instruction and training as he needs; and every home-bound physically handicapped child, capable of profiting by home instruction and approved by the State Department, should be given home instruction through grade 12, regardless of the number of physically handicapped children in the town."

REPORT OF DEAF AND BLIND COMMISSION

Special Schools and Classes for Deaf and Blind

July 1, 1947 - June 30, 1948

Schools and Classes	Enrolled September 30, 1947		Admitted in 1947-1948	Discontinued in 1947-1948	Enrolled on June 30, 1948	Teachers Employed	State Expenditures for tuition
	Boys	Girls					
<u>Blind</u>							
Perkins Institution 1	75	57	21	21	119	47 2	\$ 73,360.00
<u>Deaf</u>							
American School 1	18	7	5	5	28	31	11,816.25
Beverly School	39	34	14	14	79	11	66,203.06
Reelon School	70	57	13	6	133	23	70,004.30
Clarke School	95	62	3	22	118	21 3	94,393.15
H-race Home School	54	79	2	26	132	22	75,256.04 4
<u>Not Classified</u>							
Lynn	2	3	1	1	11	2	1,675.97
See Bedford	1	6	0	1	7	1	2,045.62
Springfield	7	4	3	2	11	1	2,373.87
Warechester	11	6	1	1	17	3	7,042.13
Totals	337	313	69	69	649	162	\$ 411,797.10

See footnotes next page

1. These figures include only the handicapped children enrolled at these schools.
2. This figure includes the total number of teachers employed in teaching children from all parts of the country who are enrolled at this institution.
3. 20 regular teachers; 7 special teachers.
4. In addition to the \$75,000.00 spent for tuition at the Maine State School, the Commonwealth also reimbursed the City of Boston \$2,005.09 for transportation of children attending this school. An additional \$771.00 was expended for transportation of children to other schools throughout the state. The total expenditures for transportation were \$3,177.13. The total cost of educating our children in the schools for the deaf and blind is \$114,994.23.

SAFETY EDUCATION

The prediction by National Safety agencies in the United States that traffic conditions and subsequent fatalities in the post-war period will be matters of greatest importance to the individual, and particularly to those engaged in the furtherance of safety education, has directed our attention again to the need for skilled and careful drivers of vehicles. Working in cooperation with the Registry of Motor Vehicles and the Pre-Induction Training Division of the United States Army, the Department of Education has been successful in introducing courses in pre-driver education in some high schools which have not previously offered such courses, and in encouraging administrators to continue courses already established.

The primary objective of the pre-driver education course is the achievement of attitudes, appreciations, and understandings essential to competent and skillful driving, and an understanding of preventive maintenance. Recognition should be given at this particular time to the pre-induction values of this course as outlined in the War Department's pamphlet, P.I.T.-120, as well as to the peace-time values.

At each of a series of meetings held at Westfield, North Adams, Worcester, Boston and Bridgewater, during October and November, 1943, for the members of the State Teachers Colleges and Training schools, for the purpose of discussing the course of study for Grades I-III, the course of study in safety education was presented and discussed.

Therefore, administrators and people in general have been interested chiefly in highway safety, but the past year has seen an ever increasing demand for education in the field of home safety. This has been the topic of many talks before Parent Teacher organizations and at the annual meeting of home economics teachers at Worcester. Films were shown and materials helpful to the teacher were exhibited. Home safety has been stressed, not only for home economics classes, but throughout the elementary grades. The Supervisor of Safety Education was appointed a member of the American National Red Cross Committee engaged in projecting courses in home and home and farm safety for adults, and bi-monthly meetings have been attended.

While the regulation regarding the holding of fire drills in school buildings is generally found to be followed, those which apply to the inspection, refilling, and location of fire extinguishers in a school building are not as well carried out, particularly in those communities which have no organized fire company. During the past year, a specific part of each school visit has been devoted to an inspection of fire extinguishers and in a considerable number of instances, where unsatisfactory conditions have been noted, suggestions for their improvement have been made.

In addition to the regular duties, the Supervisor of Safety Education has served on the general committee for the course of study for Grades I-III.

MUSIC EDUCATION

Regional Discussions - The proposed music education program for grades 1, 2, and 3 was presented to and discussed by the faculties of all training schools and of all teachers colleges, and by grade teachers within the areas of the colleges. Meetings were held at Bridgewater, Boston, Worcester, Westfield, and North Adams. Despite the fact that the state department presented an extensive expansion of present syllabi, there was unanimous agreement that the proposed program was within the attainment of the normal child, and that it also provided for exceptional children.

Definite objectives for each grade in all of the areas of musical experiences were discussed and adopted, having in mind that the regular grade teacher would be the means of attainment of the objectives.

Music in the War Effort - Many of our high school instrumental and vocal units received national recognition for their cooperation in the war effort. The general values of music in a democracy were intensified, especially its specific value as a morale builder.

Visitations - As was announced in 1942, visits were concentrated on grades VII to XII. The wide disparities existing in curriculum offerings demand immediate attention. One city system decided that it would be an exploratory center for curriculum expansion, and it is hoped that by 1945, a report of its efforts will be available for the state. This report will be presented to all music instructors.

An obvious observation during visits is that the presence or lack of musical experiences provided by the school, seems to be the result of the attitude of the superintendent, or, of the high school principal. Administrative weakness rather than ineffective teaching, or inadequate preparation of the music instructors must be recognized as a cause. Many music teachers are not given a fair chance, being forced to work with inadequate equipment and unsatisfactory classroom conditions. Emphasis is needed on a practical functional program that will reach and interest 90 per cent of the student body. This is our problem, music instructors and general educators.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Office of Physical Education has become closely united with the State Department of Health during the past year. Regular monthly meetings between representatives of the Education and Health Departments have been held throughout the year, and much has been accomplished for better understandings between both Divisions.

As in the past, the Office of Physical Education has responded to several invitations from Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, High School Athletic Banquet Committees, Church Associations, and other civic organizations for addresses. It is helpful in our work to have friendly relations with organizations of this type.

Service has been rendered in the field through co-operation with Superintendents of Schools, in program adjusting and building, and through general advisory service to teachers in the field of Physical Education.

The time allotment for Physical Education programs has been increased in several high schools. In place of the two weekly gymnasium periods formerly required, five weekly periods are now being scheduled in many schools. The activities consist of a more vigorous type of exercise, especially for boys in senior high school.

Through the Social Security Agency in Washington, D.C., the State Supervisor of Physical Education has been invited to serve as Regional Advisor in Region I (New England States) for "The American Committee for Living War Memorials." This committee was created for the purpose of stimulating the establishment of War Memorials for Physical Fitness in communities throughout the Nation.

The Committee aims:-

I. To provide aids to the State and Community in over-all planning of War Memorials for Physical Fitness.

II. To make America stronger by making Americans stronger.

The "Governor's Learn to Swim Committee", which was formed as a result of a meeting called in July, 1943, by the State Supervisor of Physical Education, has functioned admirably. The first report issued by the chairman showed that a total of 13,905 children and adults learned to swim during the year. The goal set for next year is 50,000.

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Mr. Daniel J. Kelly, State Supervisor of Physical Education, is serving on the following committees:

Massachusetts School Health Council
Massachusetts Steering Committee on Health Guidance
in High School
Massachusetts Recreation Association
Massachusetts Central Health Council
Massachusetts State College Committee on High School
Athletic Tournaments
Governor's Learn to Swim Committee
U.S.O. Entertainment Committee
Division of Physical Fitness for the United States
Social Security Committee

Lieutenant Ralph H. Colson, Assistant Supervisor of Physical Education is on Military Leave of Absence for service in the United States Naval Reserve.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

1. Discussion Groups

The fourteen discussion groups for senior high school principals and the four for junior high school principals have continued to function. Principals wish to have advice and exchange of ideas in the attempt to solve the many problems of the present time - for example: Pre-Induction Courses, extra classroom activities connected with the war effort, credit for returning veterans, etc. Due to the increased duties of the Supervisor of Secondary Education, it has not been possible for him to actually visit as many high schools as in other years, therefore, regular attendance at these discussion groups has constituted a form of supervision. In the past year, each of the fourteen senior high school principals' groups was visited at least once, and several of them, three or four times. The junior high school principals' groups have not been so active.

2. Pre-Induction Courses

Captain Frederick A. Zehrer, Chief of Pre-Induction Training Branch, Military Training Division of the First Service Command, U. S. Army, made a careful survey of the work done by high schools in New England in connection with pre-induction. He stated that in Massachusetts High Schools in 1943-44, 203 reported adaptations of their curricula offering pre-induction training to boys of age 16 years or older. (There are 259 high schools in Massachusetts.) He stated that this meant that there were 70,518 boys enrolled in 847 specific PIT courses, and 68,368 boys in 579 academic classes adapted to meet PIT needs. As a most conservative estimate, it appeared that a minimum of 40,000 high school boys have been enrolled in two or more PIT courses. He reported that the over-all pre-induction training offered in Massachusetts High Schools was excellent.

There has been a falling off in the number of high schools actually offering courses in Aeronautics. Last year 204 of the 259 high schools in the State were offering formal classes in Aeronautics. This year the number is 147. It is obvious that the falling off has been mostly in the smaller high schools, where very likely the instructor has secured another position, or is in the armed forces.

3. Cooperation with the Office of Defense Transportation

As indicated in the last report, the Supervisor of Secondary Education continues as the representative of the Commissioner in charge of pupil transportation in wartime. Complete files are kept of the 311 cities and towns which

have school buses. In the other 40 cities and towns, common carriers are used exclusively. The statistics on file include a map, the mileage, the number of pupils transported, the number of gallons of gasoline required, etc. In the Department, due to the cooperation with the Department of Public Works, there are 83 maps of the 351 cities and towns in the State indicating bus routes, location of school buildings, etc.

An added task this year was the assignment of a quota of twenty new school buses for the calendar year 1944 to Massachusetts. Applications for these buses were to be approved by the State Department of Education only where it was evident that there was need of a new bus. Up to June 30, 1944, eleven have been so approved.

It should be stated that having charge of pupil transportation in wartime is only one of many activities of the Supervisor of Secondary Education, whose prime interest and responsibility is in the whole field of secondary education. The hope may be expressed that upon the completion of the war a reassignment may be made.

4. Evaluation of Secondary Education in Massachusetts

A planning committee was appointed on June 2 by Commissioner Julius E. Warren to study the present system of classification of high schools in this State with a view to replacing it with a more modern and acceptable system. The committee is broadly representative of the schools and the community generally as is indicated by its membership which follows:

- Dr. Bancroft Beatley, representing the Advisory Board of Education
- William F. Billingsley, representing Massachusetts Council of Industrial Organizations
- Frank Bistrup, representing Associated Industries of Massachusetts
- Dr. Harry S. Broudy, representing the field of psychology and testing
- Charles V. Carroll, representing Massachusetts High School Principals' Association
- A. F. Cummings, representing Boston Retail Merchants Board
- A. Russell Mack, representing Massachusetts Department of Education
- Louis J. Feltier, representing Massachusetts Teachers Federation
- Carl H. Porter-Shirley, representing Massachusetts Superintendents' Association
- Harry A. Russell, representing Massachusetts State Federation of Labor
- Patrick J. Sullivan, representing Massachusetts Department of Education

Kelsey B. Sweatt, in charge of public relations for the
 Massachusetts Department of Education
 Dean John P. Tilton, representing New England Association
 of Colleges and Secondary Schools
 Manfred L. Warren, representing Massachusetts High School
 Principals' Association
 Julius E. Warren, Commissioner of Education - CHAIRMAN
 Thomas E. Wilkinson, representing Massachusetts American
 Federation of Labor
 Mrs. Harry S. Wright, representing Massachusetts Parent-
 Teacher Association

At the first meeting of this Committee, held on
 June 28, 1944, the present Regulations for the approval of
 high schools were studied, and it was recognized that they
 are inadequate. A Planning Committee consisting of the
 following was appointed to further explore the problem:

A. Russell Mack, Chairman, representing the Massachusetts
 Department of Education
 Dr. Harry S. Broudy, technical research adviser
 A. F. Cummings, representing the Boston Retail Merchants'
 Board
 Carl H. Porter-Shirley, representing the Massachusetts
 Superintendents' Association
 Mrs. Harry S. Wright, representing the Parent-Teacher
 Association

5. Newsletter

The practice of sending a newsletter to principals
 of junior and senior high schools has been continued for the
 fourth year. Subjects in the 1943 newsletter were as follows:

- (a) Problems in Connection with the War Effort
- (b) Pre-Induction Courses
- (c) Aeronautics
- (d) State Teachers Colleges
- (e) Known Changes in Principalships from 1943 Directory
- (f) Certain Statistics taken from the Biennial Survey,
 1942-43
- (g) Discussion Groups

(a) "This Department has received questions many times as
 to its attitude toward the Victory Corps, a national organiza-
 tion. The statement in reply has been, - 'In general, approval
 on a voluntary basis.' It is true that many Principals have
 felt that they are already observing most of the recommenda-
 tions of the Victory Corps, and that they see no advantage in
 formally becoming members.

"There have been many changes in the teaching staffs due to teachers entering the armed services, war industry, or to secure better positions. This situation has brought about increased salaries, but also inadequately prepared teachers. Men teachers have been replaced in many cases by women teachers, and frequently by married women. This is true of all schools, but especially true of the smaller ones.

(b) "Just which courses to introduce, and just which changes to make in the content of already existing courses are questions which are of concern to all principals. The size of the school is a real factor. The larger schools can well offer an entire list of new subjects, - Aeronautics, Pan American Relationships, World Relationships, Consumer Education, Pre-Chef Courses, Radio, Code, special Type-writing courses, Welding, Auto Mechanics, Electricity, Refresher Mathematics, etc. The small schools must, of necessity, limit their offerings.

"As to a change of content in already existing subjects, all schools should correlate all subjects with the war effort, some subjects more than others, of course. The extent to which new subjects should be added and existing ones revised depends on the size and character of the school.

"This Department is cooperating with the First Service Command, United States Army, Boston, Massachusetts, whose Field Representative is Captain Frederick A. Zohrer, with the objective of facilitating post induction training.

(d) "Principals are reminded that until "after the Victory" the requirements for admission to the State Teachers Colleges have been changed as follows: any student possessing a high school diploma who is interested in teaching is eligible to apply, admission then depending upon the successful passing of a scholastic aptitude test and an oral interview.

(e) "The changes in Massachusetts Principals may well be realized in considering the following figures compiled from a comparison of Directories. Each Directory is usually issued in January.

	Sr. H. S.	Jr. H. S.
Changes - 1941	14	5
1942	34	3
1943	45	18
1944 to date	<u>32</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	115	39

"The many changes of principals suggest the many changes of teachers.

(f) "Are Seniors who enter the U. S. Armed Service given diplomas?"

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Question</u>
Group I. (schools over 500 pupils)	106	80	7	13
Group II. (schools 201-500)	69	58	4	4
Group III. (schools 101-200)	48	37	2	4
Group IV. (schools less than 100)	<u>36</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
	259	200	15	29

Comment: Many qualified their replies stating that work must be satisfactory, or, after a certain date as February 1, etc.

"Is there a certificate or War Diploma issued in lieu of the regular diploma?"

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Group I.	106	11	80
Group II.	69	6	56
Group III.	48	4	38
Group IV.	<u>36</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>34</u>
	259	22	208

Those not reporting (29) probably had no occasion to grant certificates or war diplomas.

"Is a Rotating Schedule used?"

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Group I.	25	71
Group II.	9	57
Group III.	6	38
Group IV.	<u>7</u>	<u>24</u>
	47	190

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"Do you have midyear examinations? Final Examinations?"

	<u>Midyears</u>	<u>Finals</u>	<u>Both</u>
Group I.	17	29	10
Group II.	21	42	18
Group III.	16	26	15
Group IV.	<u>15</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>14</u>
	69	121	57

"Ten principals stated that examinations were given, but on some other basis, as monthly, as needed, etc.

"Will you evacuate students in the event of an air raid, or will you keep them in safety stations in the building?"

	<u>Evacuate</u>	<u>S.S.</u>	<u>Both</u>
Group I.	10	63	22
Group II.	17	40	9
Group III.	13	24	7
Group IV.	<u>10</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>3</u>
	50	149	41

"There are many factors which make the decision a local one - traffic hazard if evacuated, type and construction of building, adjacency to coast, adjacency to industries, bus situation, etc. Plans should be made for both."

6. Statistics

In addition to the statistics referred to in the foregoing which were in the newsletter, the following are of value:

Statistics relative to the opening date of high schools in September. (Labor Day was on Monday, September 6, 1943.) On Tuesday, September 7 - 16 schools opened; Wednesday, September 8 - 160 schools; Thursday, September 9 - 19 schools; Monday, September 13 - 14 schools; Tuesday, September 14 - 2. (The range was from August 30 to September 27 with the median on September 9.)

Closing date - Friday, June 16, 1944 - 53; Wednesday, June 21 - 22; Thursday, June 22 - 25; Friday, June 23 - 65 high schools. (The range was from June 9, Friday, to Friday, June 30 with the median on Thursday, June 22.)

Dates of winter vacations - 141 high schools had the week of February 21 to 26 - 32 had from February 23 to March 6.

Dates of spring vacations - 126 high schools had from April 17 to 24 - 13 had from April 24 to May 1 - 33 had from May 1 to May 8.

Graduation dates - varied from June 1, Thursday, to Monday, June 26, with the median June 15, Thursday.

Length of school day - From the Biennial Survey 1942-43 the length of the high school day was studied. For schools of more than 500 pupils the median beginning hour was 8:30 and the median closing hour was 2:30 with a range of from 8:00 A.M. to 3:30. The median net length of school day was 5 hours and 10 minutes with a range of from four hours to five hours and 45 minutes. More than half of the high schools had a six-period day, and almost half had a recitation period of from 40 to 44 minutes in length.

Of the 68 high schools in the group of high schools with enrollments between 200 and 500 pupils, almost equal numbers have opened at 8:00 A.M., 8:15 and 8:30. There was a greater variation in the closing hour with the range from 12:30 to 3:04. Median net length was five hours and 10 minutes, but with a range from 4 hours and 12 minutes to 6 hours and 5 minutes. These high schools were fairly evenly divided between those which had a 6-period day, and those which had a 7-period day. Half of the high schools had a recitation period of 40 to 44 minutes, and another sizeable group used a period five minutes longer. Only two schools used a shorter period of 35 to 39 minutes.

High School Enrollment, from 1924 to 1944:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Three year high schools</u>	<u>Four Year high schools</u>	<u>Total</u>
1924-25	--	118,125	118,125
1927-28	--	131,618	131,618
1928-29	71,632	49,713	121,345
1930-31	85,337	50,545	135,882
1935-36	98,426	69,042	167,468
1936-37	100,351	65,565	165,916
1937-38	101,628	66,701	168,329
1938-39	107,004	65,422	172,426
1939-40	107,257	65,830	173,087
1940-41	103,485	64,407	167,892
1941-42	96,437	58,931	155,368
1942-43	86,113	53,525	139,638
1943-44	83,548	52,969	141,517

8. Certification of teachers for state-aided high schools

Teachers in State-aided high schools, of which there were 27 in 1943-44, are required by Chapter 71, Section 12 of General Laws to hold certificates issued by the Department of Education. Teachers in other high schools and teachers in elementary schools are not required to hold certificates. Applicants are issued certificates on credentials without examination.

Two classes of certificates are now granted, namely, term and special. In extraordinary cases a permit to teach one or more specified subjects in a particular state-aided high school may be issued by the Department. It should be stated that, due to the shortage of teachers, these are obviously "extraordinary" times. The requirements for the term certificate have been maintained, but it has been necessary to grant more permits. In 1942-43 there were 24 permits granted; in 1943-44 there were 60. The total number of high school teachers' term certificates granted up to June 30, 1944 was 2296.

Term certificates are issued only to those who actually have positions in State-aided high schools. This means that if a teacher secures a position in another high school which is not state-aided, there is no renewal of the term certificate.

The first of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a voluntary association of physicians and surgeons. It is not a government agency, nor is it a part of the government. It is a private organization, and its members are free to join or leave it at will. This is one of the reasons why the American Medical Association is able to maintain its independence and to act in the best interests of the medical profession.

The second reason is the fact that the American Medical Association is a national organization. It has members in every state of the Union, and it is able to represent the interests of the medical profession throughout the country. This is another reason why the American Medical Association is able to maintain its independence and to act in the best interests of the medical profession.

The third reason is the fact that the American Medical Association is a professional organization. Its members are all physicians and surgeons, and they are all qualified to practice medicine. This is another reason why the American Medical Association is able to maintain its independence and to act in the best interests of the medical profession.

TEACHERS REGISTRATION BUREAU

During the year July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944, the Teachers Registration Bureau enrolled 798 new registrants, received notice of 712 vacancies, and placed 340 teachers with aggregate salaries of \$492,045 for full-time teachers. The number of new registrants having no experience was 376. These were classified as follows:

<u>Positions Desired</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>
High School.....	101	39
Elementary and Junior High School (Primary and Kindergarten).....	104	9
Special Class.....	3	--
Household Arts.....	35	--
Drawing.....	16	1
Music.....	11	4
Manual Training.....	--	3
Physical Education.....	3	6
Commercial....	38	3
Miscellaneous.....	--	--
Totals.....	<u>311</u>	<u>65</u>

The number of teachers placed by the Bureau during the year 1944, together with the aggregate salaries, is indicated in the following table:

Superintendents of Schools.....	4
High School Principals.....	2
High School Teachers.....	103
Elementary and Junior High School Principals.....	7
Elementary and Junior High School Teachers, Special Class Teachers.....	161
State Teachers Colleges.....	--
Special Teachers.....	63
Part-time, Evening, Summer School and Substitutes.....	<u>340</u>
Estimated Aggregate Salaries of Teachers Placed.....	\$492,045

State Reimbursements for 1943-1944 to Cities and Towns of certain sums collected by the State as income tax; a sum inuring to the State as interest from the Massachusetts School Fund; and sums accruing from other sources, which are distributed to cities and towns, PAID TO CERTAIN FACTORIES IN THE INDIVIDUAL CITY AND TOWN SCHOOL SYSTEM (pursuant to the provisions of G. L. c. 70, sec. 1-17, inclusive, and c. 71, sec. 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10) AS YARDSTICKS OF REIMBURSEMENT in the specific determinations.

	Governed by General Laws	Number of towns receiving	Amount received	Source
1. General School Fund, Part I	c. 70, s. 1-7	351	84,618,961.61	Massachusetts Income Tax
2. General School Fund, Part II	c. 70, s. 8-17	132	338,940.74	Massachusetts School Fund and Income Tax
3. State-aided High Schools (in towns of less than 500 families)	c. 71, s. 5	27	24,730.91	Department of Education appropriation
4. High School tuition reimbursement	c. 71, s. 6, 6.9	73	180,122.18	Department of Education appropriation
5. High School transportation reimbursement	c. 71, s. 6, 7	36	125,374.93	Department of Education appropriation
6. Reimbursement on account of salary and traveling expenses of union superintendents	c. 71, s. 6.9	174	92,630.59	Department of Education appropriation
	TOTAL		<u>15,672,681.16</u>	

	Number of Children	
7. Reimbursement for higher education of children of deceased World War veterans	93	Dept. Education appro's.
8. Reimbursement of children on Ielands	19	Dept. Education appro's.
9. Reimbursement of Deaf and Blind	620	Dept. Education appro's.
	Total	
	Grand Total	
		414,354.23
		<u>421,777.79</u>
		16,094,533.15

Pupil-Teacher Ratio in the Public Day Schools

School Year 1943-44

	<u>Grades 1-6</u>	<u>Grades 1-6</u>	<u>Grades 7-9</u>	<u>Grades 10-12</u>	<u>Grades 9-12</u>
Group I	22.4	26.9	22.0	20.7	20.3
Group II	25.0	26.2	23.7	19.4	21.2
Group III	26.9	27.1	26.8	12.9	16.4
Group IV	22.9	26.6	---	---	---
The State	24.2	26.7	22.5	20.1	19.8

Note:- Group I Includes the 39 cities
 Group II Includes 85 towns of over 5,000 population
 Group III Includes 109 towns of under 5,000 population and maintaining high schools
 Group IV Includes 117 towns under 5,000 population and not maintaining high schools

SCHOLARSHIPS - CHILDREN OF WORLD WAR VETERANS

Section 1 of Chapter 263 of the Acts of 1930, relative to scholarship reimbursement for children of Massachusetts men who died as a result of service in the World War, was amended by Chapter 428, Acts of 1938.

Section one now reads as follows:

"The commonwealth, acting through the department of education, may contribute toward the expenses of the higher education of any child, resident in the commonwealth and not under sixteen years and not over twenty-two years of age, whose father or mother entered the military or naval service of the United States from Massachusetts in the world war and was killed in action or died from other cause as a result of such service."

As of June 30, 1944, thirty-two students were receiving reimbursement under this law at an expense of \$5,185.46.

Massachusetts Division of Immigration and Americanization

The Division of Immigration and Americanization recorded more than twenty three thousand clients (23,426) in the fiscal year that closed June 30, 1944. Of this number over sixteen thousand (16,161) sought information on citizenship or help in naturalization problems (68.96%).

Citizenship

Over five thousand (5245) sought information on how to become a citizen, or how to prove citizenship.

A little more than one thousand (1149) were helped to fill out applications for first papers.

More than six thousand (6860) were aided to fill out applications for final papers.

Almost seven hundred (692) American citizens born abroad were assisted in making applications for certificates of derivative citizenship.

Seventy seven women who had lost American citizenship by marriage to aliens prior to September 22, 1922, were helped to apply for repatriation.

One hundred and twenty one men in the armed forces of the United States or honorably discharged from World War I were aided to apply for naturalization under the Second War Powers Act.

Over four hundred (416) persons were helped to apply to register an irregular, illegal or unrecorded entry into the United States which had occurred prior to July 1, 1924 in order that they might be naturalized.

Immigration

Over five thousand persons (5473) came to the Division on immigration matters.

Over twelve hundred (1296) persons sought information on how to bring relatives or friends to the United States.

Over five hundred (567) persons were helped to execute affidavits of support for prospective immigrants.

Thirty six citizens, mostly men in the armed forces were assisted to fill out petition for immigration visa for wife or child.

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Almost two hundred (188) aliens were assisted to change their status in the United States from that of a visitor, student, illegally resident alien to that of an alien entered for legal permanent residence. In connection with this change of status procedure 276 government forms and affidavits were executed, usually in triplicate series.

Almost five hundred (499) aliens in the United States on temporary visits were aided to make application to secure extension of stay.

Fourteen students were helped to apply for extension of their stays as students.

Ninety two persons were helped to make application for permits to re-enter the United States after visits outside the country.

Over four hundred (436) aliens were helped to make application for border crossing cards for visits to Canada.

Over three hundred (358) persons sought information on war time travel regulations for aliens.

Over one thousand aliens (1008) were helped to file the official notices of change of address now required by federal law.

Over three hundred (316) aliens who had lost their alien registration finger print cards were helped to make applications for duplicate cards.

Thirty nine Austrian aliens were assisted to file applications for removal from enemy alien status.

Over two hundred (262) citizens were assisted in filing formal application with the Department of State for visa approval for an alien.

Almost two hundred (172) applications giving the personal description, life history etc. of the prospective immigrant were filled out and submitted to the State Department.

Thirty seven persons were aided in filing formal application for a hearing before the Interdepartmental Visa Review Committee of the Department of State.

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Fourteen aliens were assisted in filing federal application with the Department of State for permission to depart from the United States. These persons were mainly British evacuees desiring to return to England or aliens on government missions.

Over eight hundred (810) persons came to us with ~~problems the variety~~ to list and ranging from information sought on prisoners of war, war risk insurance, transmission of funds abroad, and control regulations.

Over five hundred (518) documents other than the federal forms listed were notarized at the office.

Over four hundred (404) translations were made by the division.

About 75% of our clients are referred to the Division directly from the local offices of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service which has maintained consistently cooperative relations with the Division for the past twenty seven years.

SUMMARY

On June 30, 1944 there were 6,251 blind persons on the Register, classified by ages as follows:

To 5 years	49
Between 6 and 20 years	508
Between 21 and 50 years	1,585
Between 51 and 70 years	2,053
Over 70 years	1,940
Ages unknown	113

A summary of the work among the adult blind follows:

During the year the Division of the Blind was in touch with 3,178 blind adults. 3,935 calls were made on blind persons by Division agents, and 629 interviews with blind persons were held at the Central Office. 1,256 calls were made by Division agents in the interests of the blind persons.

Services rendered as follows:

Financial aid granted to	1,136
Industrial aid in the form of guides, tools or advertising to	57
Assistance in the form of hospitalization and glasses to	7
Assistance in the sale of products to	180
Employed by Division on Staff	18
Employed by Division in Workshops	115
Instruction by Home Teachers given to	525
Talking book machines loaned to	518
Piano tuning given to	11

Social Service:

Gifts of money totaling \$3,630.05 distributed by Division agents from private organizations and friends to	248
Loans totaling \$460 arranged for by Division agents with private organizations for	8
Gifts of clothing and fuel provided by Division agents through private organizations and friends to	63
Writing boards, self-threading needles, etc. to	38
Guided on shopping trips, visits to doctors, dentists, clinics, etc.	135

Assistance in finding boarding places to	78
Arrangements made for medical, dental, hospital or convalescent care for	110
Vacations arranged with other agencies for	107
Volunteer readers supplied for	4

NEW CASES

During the year ending June 30, 1944, 538 new cases were reported to this Division, either as routine referrals or for some specific service. These cases are classified by ages as follows:

Between 18 and 25 years	13
Between 26 and 50 years	72
Between 51 and 70 years	193
Over 70 years	225
Unknown	35

They were referred from the following sources:

Hospitals, eye clinics, doctors, etc.	248
State Hospitals, Schools, and Institutions	65
Individuals	68
Public Welfare Departments	40
Blind persons themselves	30
Division Agents	28
Relatives	25
Public Office Holders	6
Private Organizations	5
Perkins Institution	4
Optometrists	4
Industrial Accident Board	4
Town Selectmen	3
Insurance Companies	3
Other State Departments	3
Attorney	1
Veterans' Administration	1
Catholic Guild for the Blind	1
Lions Club	1
Red Cross	1

Services rendered to these newly reported cases were as follows:

Relief granted to	42
Instruction by Home Teachers given to	53
Talking Book Machines loaned to	45
Gifts of money arranged for by Division Agents from private funds, amounting to \$276.00, to	21

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There has been a decided increase in the number of new cases referred to this Division during the past year. In the seven months' period covered by our last report there were but 157 new cases referred to us. This increase we attribute largely to the Compulsory Registration Law which was passed in 1943.

WORK FOR CHILDREN

During the past year the Division has been actively in touch with more than 1200 children. Of this number, 245 were newly registered--135 boys and 110 girls. These 245 children were referred to us by the following:

Schools	75
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	35
Boston City Hospital	30
Public Health Nurses	20
Boston Nursery for Blind Babies	15
Perkins Institution	6
Boston Dispensary	4
Springfield Hospital	2
Maverick Dispensary	1
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	1
Found when visiting other members of the family	4
Private resources	52

The following vision was recorded on these children:

20/200 or less	46
20/50 or less	121
Better than 20/50	34
Amount of vision not recorded	44

Age groups:

Five to sixteen years of age	206
Less than 5 years of age	37

Causes of eye condition:

Myopia	60
Myopia with Nystagmus	4
Myopia with Strabismus	3
Myopia with Separation of the Retina	1
Myopia with Vitreous Opacities	1

Hyperopia	48
Hyperopia with Strabismus	12
Hyperopia with Nystagmus	6
Congenital Cataract	20
Mixed Astigmatism	19
Optic Atrophy	14
Amblyopia with Nystagmus	9
Amblyopia with Strabismus	8
Aphakia	6
Chorio-Retinitis	4
Microphthalmos	4
Microphthalmos with Coloboma	1
Albinism	3
Uveitis	3
Interstitial Keratitis	3
Retino-fibro-plasia	3
Choroiditis	2
Buphthalmos	2
Corneal Opacities	2
Endophthalmitis-post encephalitis	2
Macular degeneration	2
Retino Blastoma	1
Glioma	1
Unclassified	3

Through the efforts of this Division, the following services were rendered to this group of newly reported children:

Admitted to Sight Saving Classes	99
Pending admission to Sight Saving Classes	23
Admitted to Perkins Institution	10
Pending admission to Perkins Institution	6
Admitted to Boston Nursery for Blind Babies	7
Pending admission to Boston Nursery for Blind Babies	5
Recommended for Special Classes	5
Clear Type Books loaned to	14
Advice given to	35
Pending due to mental condition	10
Pending due to age	31

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

Following the passage in March 1943 of the Act relative to mandatory reporting of cases of blindness by physicians, optometrists, hospitals and institutions to the Division of the Blind, measures were taken to inform the above-named groups of the law.

Copies of the Act with an explanatory letter were sent to all ophthalmologists, optometrists, hospitals, state and city institutions.

The publicity given this Act in newspapers brought in inquiries from individuals relative to possibilities of restoration or improvement of vision. Two instances may illustrate how such persons were helped:

One case was that of an elderly man, who had lost the vision of one eye and had been told he had a cataract forming on the other. He was able to pay a moderate fee for an ophthalmologist's services, but wished advice about securing such care. He subsequently made satisfactory arrangements, was operated on successfully, and obtained normal vision with a cataract lens.

The other case was a 27 year old man, an Albino, who wished help in obtaining an examination for lenses which might help him to read. Arrangements for this examination were made with the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he was fitted with a telescopic lens which enabled him to read moderately large print. He was delighted with this accomplishment.

In August 1943 the worker on prevention of blindness and one of the workers with children, through the cooperation of the Division of Child Hygiene, Department of Public Health, conducted a vision test project in the nursery schools of Cambridge. The purpose of the project was to acquire familiarity with the Massachusetts Vision Test and its feasibility as a screening procedure. The test was administered in four schools with satisfactory results, although the children were largely in

pre-school or kindergarten age groups. The workers also cooperated with the Division of Child Hygiene in demonstrating the Massachusetts Vision Test at the conference of parochial schools held at Boston College High School during the last week in August.

The worker gave three talks during the year - one to the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Parent-Teachers Association on the program of the Division of the Blind as it relates to prevention of blindness; one to the Harvard Course at Perkins Institution on Medical Social Work with eye patients as a measure in preventing blindness; and a brief radio talk on prevention of blindness.

Examinations at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary by the consulting ophthalmologist to the Division of the Blind were arranged for several clients in order to determine whether there were possibilities for improvement of vision by surgery or treatment. For some of these cases, the condition was pronounced hopeless, but for others surgery was found possible. The following are of interest, because the results were so successful:

CASE I

Man, age 66

Diagnosis: Right eye, cataract - Left eye, surgical an-
ophthalmos

Vision before operation: Right eye 3/200; Left eye Nil

Vision after operation: Right eye 20/40-2, with glasses

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CASE II

Man, age 58

Diagnosis: Right eye, cataract - Left eye, surgical
anophthalmos

Vision before operation: Right eye, light projection;
Left eye Nil

Vision after operation: Right eye 20/30 with glasses

Both these men are now able to be self-supporting.

Several operative cases, including one for corneal transplant, are on the waiting list at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The worker has also given consultant service to the relief Visitors on medical problems, other than eye conditions and has assisted the Supervisor of Children's Work in home and school visiting, following the departure of the regular Worker with Children to serve overseas with the American Red Cross.

AID TO THE BLINDTrends in the Administration of Aid to the Blind

Since Aid to the Blind was first administered in 1919, there has always been a maximum monthly payment to recipients of aid amounting to not more than \$30.00 a month. This year the Legislature appropriated sufficient funds so that on July 1, 1943 the Division changed the policy of having a maximum payment and set the budgetary deficit of the need of the blind individual. During this first month, the budgets of ten percent of the total number of recipients were reviewed; more than half of these individuals were granted a payment of more than \$30.00 a month. Six individuals were given more than \$50.00 a month and one recipient

\$73.00 a month. Each month thereafter a large number of budgets were reviewed until the entire number had been reviewed.

In June 1943 the Legislature amended the Law to provide "that contributions by the division for aid to blind persons shall be based on the needs of the recipient, with a minimum of \$40.00 per month, less whatever resources the person may have, in the case of any such blind person." This change became operable in October 1943, and again budgets were reviewed to apply the provisions of the law as rapidly as possible in all cases, thus allowing the beneficiary to receive the benefits provided by this new legislation.

Distribution of the payments by \$1.00 intervals in November 1943 showed that fifty-seven percent of the total number of recipients were receiving monthly payments of more than \$30.00 and twenty-seven percent more than \$40.00; the highest payment was \$78.00.

In June 1944, the last month of the fiscal year and twelve months after the application of the policy of meeting the budgetary deficit of all recipients, 78 percent of the total number of recipients were receiving payments of \$40.00 or more, and 19 percent, payments of \$50.00 or more. The remaining nine percent who received less than \$40.00 a month had resources which were deducted from budgeted needs.

Comparison of Average Payment in Massachusetts and in Other States

In June 1943 twenty-two states were making an average monthly payment higher than that of \$26.32 in Massachusetts. In December 1943 Massachusetts, with an average monthly payment of \$36.86,

ranked sixth highest, and in March 1944 ranked third with an average payment of \$39.95. Since April 1944 only California has had an average monthly payment higher than that in Massachusetts. In June 1944 the average monthly payment in Massachusetts had reached \$41.33.

Aid to the Blind: Recipients and payments to recipients by months, July 1943 through June 1944

Month	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients	
		Total amount	Average
July 1943	980	\$26,628	\$27.11
August	977	27,569	28.22
September	975	28,560	29.29
October	966	31,579	32.68
November	963	34,042	35.35
December	963	35,495	36.85
January 1944	955	36,006	37.49
February	960	37,696	39.37
March	963	38,472	39.93
April	950	38,426	40.45
May	945	39,770	41.03
June	940	39,847	41.33

The above table shows that although the number of recipients at the close of the year was four percent lower than the number in the first month of the year, the total payments to recipients had increased 46 percent, and the average payment 52 percent.

Cases Closed During Year

Two hundred and twenty-nine cases were closed during the fiscal year. Death of the recipient was the reason for 32 percent

of the closures. Sixty-five recipients obtained employment, thereby accounting for 28 percent of the discontinuances. This is outstanding proof of the ability of the blind to support themselves when given the opportunity.

Fourteen percent of the closures were because the individuals became 65 years of age and were thus eligible for Old Age Assistance. It is still the policy in this Division to require the recipient of Aid to the Blind, when a citizen, and upon reaching the age of 65 years, to apply for Old Age Assistance.

Aid to the Blind and Old Age Assistance

There has been considerable discussion as to the legality, practicability, and advisability of continuing the policy of referring blind persons to the Old Age Assistance program at the age of 65 years. Information concerning the number of aged blind persons receiving Old Age Assistance was not available. Therefore this Division, in cooperation with the Department of Public Welfare, made a study to determine the number of blind persons receiving Old Age Assistance in March 1944. The Division listed by city or town from the State Register of the Blind the 1978 individuals aged 65 years or over. These lists were sent by the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the State Welfare Department to the city and town bureaus of old age assistance with the request that the lists be returned after noting whether or not the individual was receiving Old Age Assistance.

Three hundred and thirteen local bureaus of old age assistance returned the completed schedule reporting whether or not blind persons were being aided. With one exception no aged blind per-

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four percent of them left no insurance. If the relatives of these individuals were without funds for the burial of the recipient of Aid to the Blind, it was necessary for the local Public Welfare Department to provide for the burial. Both the relatives and the local Public Welfare Departments dislike the procedure of another agency having to provide for this service when the Division of the Blind has been assuming responsibility. It is estimated that proper allowance for burial would be about \$200; on this basis the annual cost would be approximately \$6,400.

Costs for Medical Care

Under the existing policy a recipient of Aid to the Blind when in need of hospital care and/or doctor's services, must meet his own problem or apply for this service from the local public welfare department.

This Division recommends that an appropriation should be made in order that a medical care program for the blind may be included in its program, thus enabling the Division to adequately meet the individual's needs.

While existing legislation covers this change in policy, sufficient funds should be appropriated to meet the cost of such a program.

EMPLOYMENT

The employment conditions in Massachusetts have affected the blind, as well as the sighted during this war emergency period. Because of the urgent need for manpower it has been possible for the blind to demonstrate their capabilities as workers in more

than 44 types of operations in industry. Many of the 506 blind workers employed in the Commonwealth during this year did not have any preliminary training for their jobs. However, through the cooperation of the Springfield and Newton School Systems, classes in war production training were instituted for the blind. Training in such processes as filing, burring, hand lapping, assembling, inspection, bench lathe work, drill press operations, and various other types of repetitive hand operations were given the workers. As a result of these courses about 45 men and women were placed in various industries in the Springfield area, and 32 were placed from the Newton Trade School. These classes have now been suspended due to a lack of students.

Placements made through the supervision of this department means that the worker not only contacts numerous industrial representatives, but makes surveys of plants and laboratories before a suitable operation is found. After an operation is found, the employment agent then has to select the blind worker adapted or trained for the job, and introduce him to the job, the foreman, and some of his co-workers. Arrangements then have to be made for the worker's transportation to the plant, often handled by existing car pools. When the blind worker reports to the plant he is accompanied by the employment worker, who not only assists him, with the help of the foreman, in becoming acquainted with his particular operation, but shows him the location of the time clock, the lunch room, wash room, various exits, etc. Very often, when the plant is so congested that it is deemed inadvisable for the worker to go about unassisted, in-plant guide service is solved

sons were listed on the State Register for the Blind for the smaller towns that did not respond. This undoubtedly is the reason these small towns did not return the schedule. Only three cities failed to return the list. A total of 777 individuals were reported to be blind and receiving Old Age Assistance. This is 39 percent of the 1978 individuals 65 years of age or more whose names were on the Register of the Blind on March 15.

During the month of March 1944, 963 individuals received aid to the blind. The number receiving Aid to the Blind combined with the number of persons reported to be blind and receiving Old Age Assistance is 1740, which is approximately 28 percent of the total number of blind persons of all ages (6251) listed on the Register of the Blind on June 30, 1944.

As a result of this study the Division recommends that sufficient funds be made available to permit the blind individual upon reaching the age of 65 years to choose whether he will receive Aid to the Blind or Old Age Assistance.

Burials

During the fiscal year upon the death of a number of recipients of Aid to the Blind relatives have requested that the Division pay the cost of burial. The present law does not permit such payments. The Division hopes that the need for such legislation will be recognized and an appropriation made for this purpose. Provision is now made for payment of burials from Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, and General Relief funds in the case of the death of recipients of these types of assistance. During the past few years an average number of sixty-three recipients of Aid to the Blind have died each year. A study of the case record of these individuals shows that fifty-

by the kindness of the blind worker's neighboring employees. The employment worker remains with the blind person in the plant two days or more until it is felt that a state of efficiency has been reached which would permit him to continue alone. Periodic visits to plants are made for the purpose of checking on the worker's progress, and to assist in solving any difficulties which might arise. The salaries earned by the blind workers range from the minimum wage to as high as \$90.00 per week.

In our Pittsfield Workshop, sub-contracts from the General Electric Company were taken, thus providing part-time employment to about eight blind workers. These workers were paid on a piece-work basis, and although the work did not afford steady employment, their earnings were sufficient to enable them to be self-supporting.

At the Experiment Station in Boston, maintained by the Massachusetts Association for the Blind, sub-contracts were taken from about nine concerns which gave full and part-time employment to 25 people.

It is hoped that when the war emergency period is terminated, many of the blind workers, having proven their ability to compete with their sighted fellows, will be retained as permanent employees.

WORKSHOPS

The Division of the Blind maintains six workshops to provide employment to those blind persons who require this type of employment. These workshops are located in Cambridge (2), Fall River, Lowell, Pittsfield and Worcester.

In the Woolson House Industries in Cambridge, the girls' shop, 17 blind women were employed. During the year, this shop produced 78,600 pillowcases to sell for \$19,284.50 for the Federal Government. In addition, they made woven articles to sell for \$1,772.50 and recaned 700 chairs for \$1,465.85.

In the Cambridge Industries for the Blind 55 blind men were employed. They manufactured 3,271 8/12 dozen brooms, 11,874 9/12 dozen mops, 86 10/12 dozen dusters and 23 rugs.

In the Fall River Shop 11 blind men were employed. They recaned 683 chairs and manufactured 808 dozen brooms.

The Lowell Shop employed 4 men, who recaned 1,096 chairs and restrung 24 tennis rackets.

The Pittsfield Workshop employed 20 blind men, who reseatd 950 chairs, restrung and repaired 75 tennis rackets, and manufactured 369 dozen brooms.

The Worcester Shop employed 7 blind men, who reseatd 1,917 chairs, restrung 32 tennis rackets, repaired 4 baskets and 2 tables.

The Pittsfield Shop also accepted sub-contracts from the General Electric Company in Pittsfield. This extra work provided additional employment to about 8 blind workers, on a part-time basis. They were paid on a piece work basis, and the earnings of some of the workers were sufficient to enable them to be self-supporting.

This year also we have found it difficult to obtain materials for the manufacture of brooms, mops and pillowcases. As the

Federal Government takes all of these three articles that we can manufacture, our private trade has necessarily had to suffer. It is hoped, however, in the near future to be able to obtain sufficient corn to enable the Division to again manufacture brooms for our private trade, and also for the state, city and county institutions.

HOME TEACHING

The Division employs seven home teachers, themselves blind, who travel throughout the Commonwealth and instruct the blind people in their homes in reading and writing Braille, reading Moon Type, music, pencil writing, typewriting, and the common school branches; also all kinds of hand work, such as basketry, chair reseating, rug making, knitting, tatting, crocheting, sewing and machine stitching, and leather work.

This, however, is but the material aspect of the service rendered by the home teachers. In a social and spiritual sense, they render a service that is second to none in the field of work for the blind. The teacher is often the first representative from the Division to go into the home of a newly blinded person. Often these newly blinded people are frightened and bewildered by their affliction, and to them it seems the end of life. The home teachers, themselves a shining example of courage and the ability to overcome the handicap of blindness, impart to their pupils a new confidence in their own ability to carry on, and a new sense of usefulness. Many of the people become sufficiently proficient in their handwork to make saleable articles, and thus

become at least partially, if not wholly self-supporting. The joy that these people experience when they receive the first money for merchandise that they themselves made cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

During the year 525 pupils received instructions from our home teachers, who rendered services as follows:

Number of lessons given	4,671
Number of calls made	4,197
Number of letters and cards sent	1,791
Number of hours spent in preparation	1,984
Number of hours spent teaching	5,093
Number of hours spent in traveling	4,173
Number of miles traveled	32,320

In addition, the teachers assist their pupils in obtaining materials for their hand work, help them to make contact with social circles for the blind in their various communities, and are now assisting in placing and removing talking book machines wherever feasible. The teachers are sometimes called upon to give talks to clubs and organizations, and one teacher conducts a weekly radio program in her city.

SALES

The Division maintains two salesrooms, one in Boston and one in Pittsfield, for the purpose of disposing of articles made by blind people in their homes. The Division also employs a Sales Promoter, who organizes special sales in cities and towns throughout the state.

Our home workers have found it increasingly difficult to obtain materials for their work. Due to this shortage, it was deemed advisable not to hold the annual sale at our Boston Salesrooms. This sale is held in the spring for a period of two weeks,

and nets about \$10,000. However, sales were held as usual in Fall River, New Bedford, Newton, Pittsfield and Springfield. These were three-day sales, with the exception of Newton, which was a two-day sale. The five sales netted a total of \$7,742.28. Church, social, and civic organizations and interested individuals throughout the state contribute to the success of these sales. They help to organize the sales, provide meeting places for the participating groups, assist in obtaining proper publicity, and act as saleswomen during the sales.

During the year 180 blind persons consigned articles to the salesrooms and for the special sales. Goods in the amount of \$11,772.86 were sold, and indications are that this figure could have been more than doubled had material been available. The goods are sold at no expense to the consignors, and the entire amount realized from the sale of an article is returned to the person who made that article. While some of our people earn little in this manner, to others it constitutes a real income; one girl received \$1,277.60. In all cases, the greatest benefit derived is the self-confidence which only achievement can bring.

TALKING BOOK MACHINES

The talking book machine, which made its appearance in 1935 and is therefore a comparatively new service to the blind, has taken its place among the foremost services offered. At the present time, in this state, it ranks second only to financial aid to the blind.

On June 30, 1944 there were 745 talking book machines on loan

to blind persons in the state. During the year 618 persons had the use of the machine; while in all, 1452 persons have had the use of the talking book machine since 1935.

These machines are loaned indefinitely to blind persons, who may keep them as long as they wish to use them. While a small number of persons have found, after trial, they did not wish to or were unable to keep the machines for various reasons, most of the borrowers have had their machines for years, and would now consider it a hardship to part with them. In the majority of cases where a talking book machine is returned to the Division, it is due to the death of the borrower.

Requests are constantly received at this office from people who have just learned of the talking book machine, or who have just decided to try one. Of these, 109 were receiving a machine for the first time, while 76 were exchanges to persons whose talking book machines were out of order and could not immediately be repaired. To lose the machine even for the short space of a week or two would mean so much to some of the borrowers that we often install another machine while the old one is being repaired, despite the great amount of additional work necessitated by such an exchange both on our own records and on those forwarded to the Perkins Institution Library and the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

More than 900 works have now been recorded for use on the talking book machine. These include poetry, prose, fiction, history, biography, grammar, text books on various subjects, and the Bible in full. There is, therefore, something to suit

the taste of each reader, and the machine is certain to increase in popularity as time goes on.

While we have still not added any additional members to our staff to handle these machines, they are absorbing more and more of the time from our regular staff. Although one of our workers spends his entire time in placing, removing and repairing the talking book machines, it has become necessary to enlist the aid of our Home Teachers in placing and removing the machines. This, of course, in addition to their regular work. Thousands of miles are traveled each year and hundreds of calls made in connection with the talking book machines. However, the benefit and pleasure derived by the borrowers is sufficient compensation for the additional effort involved in keeping the machines available, and it is hoped that after the war we may be able to add sufficiently to our personnel so that, as the field for talking book machines increases, we can maintain the high standard of service which we have attained.

PUBLICITY

During the year 48 addresses were made by the Director and various members of the staff to various social and civic clubs, schools, societies, and many other groups including the Parent-Teachers Association, the Rotary Club and several of the Lions Clubs in the state. These talks were given for the purpose of creating and promoting interest in the work of this Division, and were on subjects relating to the many phases of

the work.

The law making mandatory the reporting of legally blind persons to the Division of the Blind by physicians, optometrists, clinics, hospitals and institutions occasioned widespread publicity not only in this state, but throughout the country. Massachusetts was the first state to have such a law, and many other states are now planning to follow suit.

The Division has printed a leaflet setting forth the services offered to the blind residents of Massachusetts. These leaflets are distributed at the sales of articles made by the blind, the staff members and the Director take them along when they go out on speaking engagements, and were included with the letters forwarded to physicians, optometrists, clinics, hospitals and institutions informing them of the compulsory reporting law. These leaflets are also available to any one on request.

In this manner the public is being more widely acquainted with the Massachusetts Division of the Blind and its work. While the general public does realize that there is a Division of the Blind, most of them are quite vague as to its functions. Many individuals, doctors and hospitals had a conception of the Division as merely a Relief agency, and were therefore wary of reporting to us blind persons who were financially independent. Through the compulsory reporting law, the printed leaflet, addresses by our staff members and the Director, and several articles in local newspapers, the public is fast becoming acquainted with the true functions of this Division, and consequently our Register of blind persons in the Commonwealth is

becoming more complete than it ever has been in the past.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Division of the Blind is particularly grateful for the cooperation and assistance received during the year from the following sources: The Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Adult Blind, the Catholic Guild for the Blind, the Boston Aid to the Blind, the Massachusetts Council of Organizations for the Blind, various Lions Clubs throughout the Commonwealth, the Springfield and Newton Trade Schools, Camp Allen, Inc., the many Reading Circles for the Blind, newspapers throughout the Commonwealth, and all others who have cooperated with this Division and assisted in carrying out its program.

Financial Report 1943-1944

Receipts:

1304-404	Piano Tuning & Mattress Renovating	23436.60	
1304-401	Cambridge Industries Mop & Broom Shops	90498.34	
1304-403	Woolson House Industries	21301.86	
1304-402	Shops: Pittsfield, Lowell Worcester and Fall River	22867.90	
1304-406	Salesroom and outside sales	11501.94	
1304-200	License	4.00	
	Refunds to Prior Years	283.50	169914.14

His burroughs to

1304-01	Gen. Administration	50376.32	
	Gen. Industrial & Educational Aid	<u>1291.95</u>	51668.27
1304-06	Instruction of Adult Blind at Home		22129.04
1304-08	Aid to Blind		218077.00
1304-10	Piano Tuning & Mattress Renovating		24695.21
1304-11	Shop Operating	Pittsfield 9882.04	
		Lowell 3448.80	
		Worcester 3333.63	
		Fall River <u>3345.57</u>	20010.04
1304-12	Shop Mfg.		
		Pittsfield 14667.03	
		Lowell 4659.11	
		Worcester 5288.96	
		Fall River <u>10773.53</u>	35388.63
1304-13	Woolson House Industries Operating		8463.89
1304-14	Woolson House Industries Manufacturing		30766.00
1304-15	Salesroom and Home work		18802.05
1304-16	Cambridge Industries Operation		20450.40
1304-17	Cambridge Industries Manufacturing		140075.29
1304-27	Sight Saving Classes		20232.25 610755.07

Expenditures from Federal Grants applying to Aid to Blind

4102	General Administration	12842.81	
4103	Aid to Blind	188178.00	201020.81

July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944

Public Relations. The Division is represented on the State Recreation Committee of the Division of Health and Social Services of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Although the Committee is concerned with war-time recreation, yet its work will carry over into post-war days. The Division keeps in close touch with the State Planning Board. Contact is maintained with the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts, which is working for better inter-American understandings. Officers of the Society meet with the General Secretary to discuss the work of the Society and its potential work through and with the libraries of the Commonwealth. The Society was provided with a list of libraries of the state and information was furnished concerning library buildings which had art galleries or large exhibition space where the exhibits of the Pan-American Society might be set up.

Visits. Advisory visits continue to be one of the most important of the Division's activities. 168 visits were made to public libraries, school libraries, libraries in county sanatoria and state hospitals, camp libraries, and to the Division's three regional offices.

In general, visits cover meetings with librarians and trustees to discuss problems of library administration and techniques. The initial visits of inspection disclose library needs which require further assistance from the Division. Surveys always include recommendations, and the recommendations adopted are often carried out under the supervision of the Division. Reorganization of libraries may mean any or all of the following: Discarding of books, advice on new buildings and alterations of old, re-arrangement of book stock, revision of catalog, installing of charging system, instruction to librarians. By special request the Division supervised re-organization in 21 libraries. The Division endeavors to get in touch with new librarians in the small towns to help them with their problems and to acquaint them with the Division's services. 23 such visits were made. Estimates have been made on recataloging and revising catalogs. The Division's file of library plans has been consulted frequently. Requests for visits are very frequent and the Division endeavors to respond as far as it is possible with limited staff. However, there is always a waiting list of libraries wishing visits from the Division's staff.

Lending Library. The lending library has continued to increase its circulation to the local libraries and to the camp libraries of the state. The total circulation was 29,460 volumes, an increase of 8,513 over last year. This figure does not include books circulated from its bookmobiles and collections of books sent to small libraries on a three months' loan. For men in service camp librarians are requesting technical material and books of special interest to men in planning for professions they hope to enter when they return to civilian life. For special books not in the Division's collection 960 volumes have been borrowed from cooperating libraries through the Inter-Library Loan System.

State Certificate Reading. The State Certificate Reading List is the standard list in use by libraries and schools of the state. This year 19,196 state reading certificates were issued to 136 libraries and schools.

Again this year the Round Table of Children's Librarians of the Massachusetts Library Association has compiled a supplement to the list. This supplement covers books published during 1943. Seventeen children's librarians and their staffs assisted in the selection of titles. Nine children's librarians and a member of the staff of a bookshop supplied the annotations. The compilation was a state-wide project for the Round Table of Children's Librarians and it has been of inestimable help to the Division.

News Letter and Releases. Four News Letters have been edited, mimeographed, and distributed. Twenty-three releases were mimeographed and distributed.

Addresses and Meetings. 17 addresses were made by the staff. (8 of these were in conjunction with moving picture films illustrating the Division's bookmobile service) 45 library meetings were attended.

Committee Work. The Library Adviser has served on the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Library Association, and as Chairman of its Personal Aid Committee, as Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Library Aid Association, and as Chairman of its Committee on Aid to Small Libraries. She is also an Associate in Library Organization and Administration of Simmons College.

The General Secretary has served on the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Library Association, as Chairman of its delegates to the American Library Association Council, as President of the State Agency Section of the Library Extension Division of the American Library Association, as Chairman of the Library Committee of the Massachusetts Child Council, as a member of the State Recreation Committee of the Health and Social Services Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Tuberculosis League.

Regional Library Service. Operating from the Division's three regional offices (Fall River, Greenfield and Pittsfield) bookmobile service was continued to 83 towns, 82 library deposit stations in outlying parts of towns, 88 libraries, and to an innumerable number of individuals. 108,405 volumes circulated from the bookmobiles (one bookmobile operating only six months).

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD

Section 16 of Chapter 15 of the General Laws provides that the members of the Teachers' Retirement Association shall at intervals of three years elect a member of the association to serve on the Retirement Board. In accordance with the law, an election was held in November, 1943, and Mr. Harry Smalley of Fall River was re-elected a member of the Retirement Board for the term of three years from December 1, 1943. Mr. Smalley has been a member of the Retirement Board since 1914.

The rate of assessment for the school year beginning July 1, 1943, was fixed at 5% of the annual salary of each member, subject to the provision of the law which requires that the minimum annual assessment shall be \$35 and the maximum annual assessment \$130. Notice has been given by the Board of its intention to continue this rate for the school year beginning July 1, 1944.

Interest at the rate of 3% was credited to the accounts of the members on December 31, 1943. As the rate earned for the year was 2.83%, it was necessary to draw on the surplus which has been accumulated for the stabilization of the interest rates to be credited to members. The total interest credited for the year to the members' accounts and the annuity reserve fund amounted to \$1,225,063.71. The Board expects to continue the 3% interest rate for the year ending December 31, 1944.

In accordance with the provisions of the retirement law, 1,278 teachers who entered the service for the first time during the year 1943 were enrolled as members of the Retirement Association. There were also 49 teachers who served in the public schools of Massachusetts prior to July 1, 1914 who joined the Association by paying their back assessments with interest. On December 31, 1943, there were 21,245 active members, of whom 2,679 were teachers who served in Massachusetts prior to July 1, 1914, and voluntarily joined the Retirement Association, and 18,566 were teachers who entered the service of this State for the first time since that date and were required to join.

The total deposits for the year ending December 31, 1943 amounted to \$2,135,627.11. Payments amounting to \$670,334 were made on account of members who left the service of the public schools of Massachusetts. Of this amount, \$523,499.00 was contributions and the balance, \$146,835.00, was interest. Payments for the year amounting to \$275,137.59 were made to the estates of deceased members.

The income over disbursements amounted to \$1,922,315.54. On December 31, 1943 the gross assets were \$43,950,425.97 and the total liabilities amounted to \$42,906,799.25, leaving a surplus of \$1,043,626.69.

Due to the unusually large number of retirements in 1942 the retirements for 1943 were below normal. There were only 112 teachers retired during the year, their annual retirement allowances amounting to \$124,022.88. Of this amount, \$45,483.08 was annuity derived from the contributions made by these members before retirement and the balance was pension paid from State appropriations. The above retirements were classified as follows: On account of disability before attaining the age of sixty, 7; retirements at age of seventy, 42; all other retirements, 63.

Twenty teachers who retired during the year made payments for the purchase of an additional annuity; six of these teachers paying an amount equal to the total of their regular contributions with interest, which is the maximum amount permitted by law. The total payments for the purchase of an additional annuity amounted to \$50,575.58 and the additional annuities purchased amounted to \$4,561.80.

The following table gives statistics relating to the 112 members retired during the year 1943:

	No. of Retire- ments	Av. Age at Re- tirement	Av. Length Serv.	Av. Sal. Last 5 Years	Average Annuity	Average Pension	Av. Retire- ment Al- lowance
Retirements before age 60 on account of disability	7	54.14	24.94	\$2,211.28	\$554.79	\$415.34	\$670.13
Retirements, other than 14 disability, without credit for prior service*	14	63.43	20.14	2,062.09	271.74	332.74	611.92
Retirements, other than 91 disability, with credit for prior service*	91	66.75	12.18	2,334.04	338.30	775.66	1,117.26

*Teachers who served in Massachusetts prior to July 1, 1914, who have at the time of retirement 15 years of service in this State, the last 5 of which are continuous, receive a pension from the State based on their total service in Massachusetts.

Of the 91 teachers retired during the year, under the provisions of the law not relating to disability, with credit allowance for service prior to July 1, 1914, 75 received the maximum pension payable under the retirement law. Thirteen of these 91 teachers had served in the public schools of Massachusetts for fifty years or more.

On December 31, 1943 there were 2,564 retired members living who retired under the provisions of the law not relating to disability and the average retirement allowance for these members was \$957.03. There were also 140 retired members living who

were retired on account of disability before age 60. The average retirement allowance for these members was \$511.26. There were, therefore, 2,704 retired members living on December 31, 1943, their retirement allowances amounting to \$2,525,406.08, of which \$1,777,047.24 is pension paid from State appropriations and \$748,358.84 is annuity.

On January 1, 1944 there were 1,853 members of the Retirement Association eligible to retire during the year at the age of 60 or over, 61 of these members being required to retire at the compulsory age of seventy.

Massachusetts Maritime Academy

July 1, 1943 - June 30, 1944

In spite of difficulties caused by war conditions, this Academy has continued through this year, in its traditional manner, to educate young men in marine subjects and graduate them as well-qualified third officers and third assistant engineers in the merchant marine, as well as junior officers in the Navy.

The large construction program set up by the Maritime Commission created an unprecedented demand for officers. In order to make fullest use of our facilities and to make as great a contribution as possible to the furnishing of officers, a new program of "over-lapping" classes was established in September 1943. By this method the first class midshipmen making their final cruise were replaced shortly after they left Hyannis, by a new class rather than waiting until after they had actually graduated. Three such classes were admitted during the year, in September 1943, January and June 1944, replacing respectively classes graduating in December 1943, May and September 1944. The result of this program was an average enrollment (by weeks) of 231 midshipmen, and gave the newly-entering midshipmen approximately three months earlier start on their course. This program involved considerable additional work, both for the officer-instructors and the administrative staff. However, all hands showed a fine spirit of cooperation and carried it through to a successful conclusion.

The Commissioners receive a large number of applications for each admission. As against a peace-time list of two or three applicants for each vacancy there are now from four to six. Part of this increase is, no doubt, due to the war, as many young men are desirous of obtaining special training in order to qualify for more advanced rank than would be open to them on entering the the armed forces through the process of induction. Aside from war considerations there is evidence of a growing interest among the young men of this Commonwealth in the post-war, expanded merchant marine, as they realize there will be many opportunities for good positions for those who are qualified with the education given at our Academy.

In keeping with the idea of maintaining the fine reputation of this school, the Commissioners are planning for improvements in the existing physical properties, as well as the addition of new buildings. The Academy staff has been particularly alert to the opportunities existing at present to get equipment of various kinds which have been used elsewhere in war-training programs which have been outback or completed. Through this means there is now at Hyannis many thousands of dollars worth of equipment which has either been donated to the Academy, been allocated by the Navy Department, or purchased at a small fraction of the actual value. Many of these items are very large pieces, such as the sectional boiler donated by the Babcock and Wilcox Company and a 600 horse-power Diesel engine provided by the Navy Department. They cannot be properly housed in the present buildings. Therefore it is the desire of the Commissioners to have an engineering building erected at the earliest possible date.

The sea training of the midshipmen has been carried out on the training ship AMERICAN PILOT, a vessel furnished for three months periods in rotation, by the War Shipping Administration to the academies of Maine, New York and Massachusetts. The cruising is in protected waters, and because of war regulations the vessel is under way only during daylight hours. This is not as desirable as the cruising which may be had in peace-time, but the graduates are acquitting themselves very creditably in their positions as third mates and third assistant engineers in various types of ships.

In spite of the continuing heavy demand for officers, and because of the existence of several war-time training activities, it has become possible to extend the course to two years. The class which entered in June 1944, being on a two-year program, will have restored to its curriculum some of the subjects which are desirable but not essentials and which were eliminated when the course was shortened at the beginning of the war.

In March plans were formulated for a division to be established, within the Academy, known as the Hyannis Technical School. Although this new program has been widely publicized the response has not yet developed sufficiently so that it has actually begun operations.

On December 5, 1943, a serious fire broke out on the main street of Hyannis, opposite the Academy grounds. The midshipman corps responded to assist. Midshipman Richard A. Marshall lost his life in one of the burning buildings. His family were presented a citation of his conduct, by the Navy Department.

The largest class in the history of the school (74) was graduated on 4 May 1944.

The first of these is the fact that the
state of Wyoming is a vast, open
country, with few cities and towns.
The second is the fact that the
state of Wyoming is a vast, open
country, with few cities and towns.
The third is the fact that the
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The tenth is the fact that the
state of Wyoming is a vast, open
country, with few cities and towns.

THE BRADFORD DUFFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL

The school offers the following full-time day courses:

Course I: General Cotton Manufacturing

Course II: Chemistry and Dyeing

Course III: Engineering

Course 1-C: Textile Technology

Courses I, II, and III are diploma courses, three years in length. Course 1-C is a certificate course, two years in length. Besides these, the school offers three part-time day courses, viz:

Course 2-C: Freehand Drawing and Painting

Course 3-C: Fashion and Costume Illustration

Course 4-C: Chemistry for Cadet Nurses

Of these, only the last requires a high school diploma or its equivalent for admission. They are all certificate courses.

Through a cooperative arrangement between the Nurses Training Schools of the Union Hospital and St. Anne's Hospital, both of Fall River, Mass., the Bradford Duffee Textile School gives a 91-hour course in Chemistry to the student nurses of these two hospitals. The course includes both lectures and laboratory work. It exceeds by far the 48-hour minimum recommended by the National League of Nursing Education. The course is repeated in the second half year. The arrangement is very similar to that between the Children's Hospital of Boston and

Simmons College. It is expected that this will be a regular offering of the school and not merely for the duration of the war. It represents another way that this school is serving the varied technological needs of this community. At our May graduation 17 cadet nurses received our special day certificate in Chemistry.

The evening school continues to offer, as it has for the last twenty years, a wide variety of courses in chemistry, dyeing, engineering, and textiles, including design, to both men and women in industry. These courses are given two evenings per week, 1 3/4 hours per session, over a period of twenty-six weeks, from September to April. A certificate is granted covering the work of a minimum of twenty-six weeks or one year. An evening school diploma may be earned by the successful completion of four evening school courses in the same department. This requires from two to four years of evening school work, depending on the department in which the work is done.

This division of the school continues to contribute much to the defense effort. We have students from many plants having war contracts, e.g. Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., Firestone Rubber and Latex Co., Fall River; Excel Foundry and Machine Company, Fall River; Submarine Signal Company, Fall River.

Our visual education programs were continued again this year. We have offered 13 such programs: afternoons, primarily for our own students, and evenings, open to the general public. They consisted of several reels, part of direct vocational interest, and part of general interest. However, in all cases they

were closely related to the work given in the school. Such subjects as welding, machine shop practice, chemistry of rubber, oil and steel, physics, electricity, electronics, and plastics were offered. These programs were free to both students and the public. The interest shown in them was very gratifying. The average attendance was 161 which represents an increase of 14% over the previous year's attendance record. As the school does not own its own sound projector, it would not have been possible for us to carry on our visual education work except for the generosity of one of our citizens, Mr. Joseph Hathaway. He has given generously both of his time and of his equipment to make the work a success. It is a pleasure to thus publicly extend a word of appreciation to Mr. Hathaway. The programs were largely planned by Mr. Rudolph LeVault, instructor in English and Economics at this school.

During the past year the school has made 30 tests and analyses for outside concerns or government agencies. These represented 255.5 hours, divided between the various departments as follows:

Cotton Manufacturing:	105
Chemistry and Dyeing:	134.5
Designing:	16

During the period covered by this report, the window sash and frames of the two main buildings of the school were given two coats of paint. At the same time the necessary puttying and caulking was done. It is hoped that next year authorization may be obtained to renew the roofs on both the main building

and the mill. They both have been in place since the school was built in 1904 and should have been replaced before this. They are now in very poor condition, leaking badly in many places.

The passageway between the boiler room and the dye house was completed. The further renovation of the dye house had to be postponed because of the expiration of a special appropriation before the necessary purchase orders had been placed. This was very unfortunate as these additional facilities for our courses in dyeing and finishing will be sadly needed when the G. I.'s begin to return to us in the numbers expected.

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Statistics

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>
<u>Day Students:</u>		
Regular:	37	17
Special:	<u>22</u>	<u>38</u>
Total:	59	55
<u>Evening Students:</u>		
Regular:	630	597
Special:	<u>57</u>	<u>50</u>
Total:	687	647
Applications received:	1196	826
Day Diplomas Granted:	16	0†
Day Certificates Granted:	7	21††
Evening Diplomas Granted:	14	14
Evening Certificates Granted:	173	194

† There were no candidates for day diplomas in the Chemistry and Engineering Departments due to the extension of these courses from two to three years. The entire senior class in General Cotton Manufacturing was in the armed forces.

†† 17 of the day certificates were awarded to Cadet Nurses from the Union Hospital and St. Anne's Hospital.

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE
Lowell, Massachusetts

Part I - Annual Report
for year ending
June 30, 1944

The Trustees of the Lowell Textile Institute make the following report covering the year ending June 30, 1944 upon those subjects as specified in the Statutes.

The program of studies and activities have continued on much the same basis as that which was laid out for last year. This program included the courses of specialized training in Radio, Mathematics, Mechanical Drawing, Textile Testing under the provisions offered by the Federal Department of Education and known as Engineering, Science and Management War Training Courses. Other specialized courses for the Navy Personnel under the arrangement with the Polaroid Corporation of Cambridge, Massachusetts were continued throughout the year and were completed at the end of May 1944. Most favorable approval was given the staff and trustees of the Institute by the officers of the Navy having this course in charge. The arrangement provided for three groups entering at intervals of two weeks for an instruction period of six weeks. The instruction was given by some members of the staff and some additional special instructors who had experience in applied fields of radio and electronics. Each group was made up of approximately thirty men so that there were ninety carrying on courses simultaneously. During the entire period of the program a total of twenty-three groups were given the required courses of instruction.

The day curriculum of the regular textile courses was continued on an educational grade which requires its students entering must be graduates of recognized High Schools or other preparatory schools. Two departments offer four-year courses leading to bachelor degrees, viz., the Chemistry and Textile Coloring Department grants the degree of Bachelor of Textile Chemistry and the Engineering Department offers the degree of Bachelor of Textile Engineering. The latter department provides for five optional courses while the former makes provisions for selected subjects which the student may elect for directive training in some special branch of the industry. Each department offers post graduate courses leading to the Master's degree. In addition to these, three-year diploma courses in Wool Manufacturing, Cotton Manufacturing, and Textile Designing are offered and a diploma is awarded upon the completion of any one of these courses.

The evening courses are organized to meet the requirements of those who are working during the daytime and are some twenty-eight in number requiring from one to three years to finish. These courses cover such subjects as Yarn Manufacturing, Designing, Weaving, Finishing, Chemistry and Dyeing, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Mathematics, English, and a variety of Engineering subjects.

The total registration in the day classes for the year ending June 30, 1944 is 79. Of these 57 were from Massachusetts and 2 from other New England states, 8 from New York and New Jersey, and 12 from outside of the United States. This registration compares with 296 as of December 1, 1941 and the decrease is due to the withdrawal of students to enter the armed services.

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE
Part 1 - Annual Report
for year ending
June 30, 1944

Page 2

At the Commencement in June 1944 there were conferred 8 degrees Bachelor of Textile Chemistry; 10 degrees, Bachelor of Textile Engineering; 2 diplomas for three-year courses; and 1 degree Master of Science in Textile Chemistry.

The registration for the Evening School for the year ending June 30, 1944 is 444 which compares with 621 for the year ending June 30, 1945. Of the above number 313 are from Lowell; 63 from Lawrence and vicinity; 52 from other cities and towns; and 16 from New Hampshire. Upon the completion of the courses forty-five certificates were awarded. The continued operation of mills and shops in Lowell on a two or three shift basis together with the increasing number entering the service explains the decrease in attendance.

The teaching staff is made up of seven professors as Heads of Departments, and twenty-four assistant professors and instructors, all of whom have classes in both day and evening schools. No additional instructors have been employed for the evening classes.

The buildings of the Institute are four in number and are located to form a quadrangle. They are interconnected and supplied by heat and power plant connected by tunnel to the other buildings. They are all of slow burning construction faced with yellow brick on the outside and thoroughly sprinklered. All of the buildings have two floors and basement and two have in addition a third floor.

The trustees are unanimous in the belief that as soon as the war is over there should be an extensive program of replacement of antiquated textile machines and the addition of new modern machines required in the new processes of manufacture. It is found that many of the mills have machines upon which students, particularly the evening students, desire instruction and the absence of these in the laboratories causes a handicap.

There were 71 students enrolled in the day classes for the school year 1943-1944, as follows: 9 in diploma courses and 62 in certificate courses.

There were 473 applications received in the evening classes, and 396 students were enrolled. Each evening student attended at least three times before having his name placed in the register.

At the close of the last school year, the school graduated 44 students from the day classes and 88 from the evening classes.

The four main courses offered day students are: General Cotton Manufacturing, Chemistry, Dyeing and Finishing, Mechanical and Technical Textile.

During the past three years, the graduates of New Bedford Textile School who have entered the service found themselves equipped with special training that has proved of great advantage to the United States in this emergency.

In addition to the regular instruction, the Chemistry Department tested samples of soil for many individuals, and made recommendations concerning the same.

The day students in the Chemistry, Dyeing and Finishing Department are offered a three-year course which leads to a diploma. The first two years are given over to the teaching of basic chemistry courses similar to those offered in a regular college curriculum. Such subjects as Inorganic Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis, Organic Chemistry, Quantitative Analysis and Textile Chemistry are stressed during the first two years. Subjects in other departments of the school are also included during the first two years. During the third year, the student is given actual practice in bleaching, dyeing and finishing textile fabrics, and is instructed in the operation of singers, jigs, padders, drying cans, tenter frames and other equipment in the finishing department of the school. Students are also offered instruction and practice in roller and screen printing.

During the year 1943-1944, the school has offered the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps Preparatory Courses in Chemistry and Biology. These courses were installed because many girls in New Bedford and vicinity were unable to qualify for the Corps for lack of necessary credits in Chemistry and Biology. During the school year 1943-1944, 19 students enrolled in the day school Chemistry Course, and 17 completed the necessary work and were awarded the 120 hours' credit necessary for qualification in the Cadet Nurse Corps. Nine students of 21 enrolled in the Biology Course obtained credits in the evening division of the school. Twelve additional Chemistry students enrolled in the evening school Cadet Nurse Corps Preparatory Course, of which 6 were successful in obtaining necessary credits.

The Cotton Yarn Preparation Department is equipped with the most modern machinery as well as some of the older types. This is a benefit to the students, as they may learn all methods of preparation of cotton for weaving. Included in the equipment are the following machines; long draft drawing, Super draft slubbers, long draft and inter-draft roving, long draft and medium draft spinning, modern twisting and winding machines.

The Physical Testing laboratory is well equipped, and the students are taught A. S. T. M. and Bureau of Standards' methods of testing fabrics.

In the Microscopy laboratory, students are taught the mechanics of the microscope and the use of all accessories pertaining to it. They are taught photomicrography, enlarging, and the identification of textile fibers.

The Weaving and Warp Preparation Departments are well equipped with up-to-date machinery for each specific purpose. Requirements for each processing step are fully taught in Warp Preparation, and the current methods of practice which pertain to the different kinds of machines required and the different operational conditions for each one are described. The various systems of yarn numbering, as used at present, are given complete with the methods of finding constants and equivalents.

In the Weaving Department there are a large number of modern looms, covering a wide range of purpose, on which students are given practical as well as theoretical instruction.

Systems in Costing, Production and related factors are worked out in detail in each of these departments.

During the past several years, increasing effort has been placed on the analysis and testing of rayon materials. The testing laboratory for Rayon and Synthetic Materials is now one of the major departments at the school. The students, particularly those enrolled in the Technical Textile Course for girls, are kept well abreast of developments in the synthetic fiber field. Nylon, Aralac, Soylen, Vinyon, Fortisan, Velon and other man-made materials are tested by the students in this laboratory, in addition to their extensive work on rayon and spun rayon materials. Special courses are being continued on the subject of Consumer Education in Textiles, offered especially for retail store personnel, housewives and the consumer public in general. The various subjects taught in the Mechanical Department are closely related to each other, the theoretical instruction given in the classroom being supplemented by actual practice in the laboratories. Stress is laid on both theory and practice, so that the students will develop their ability to use their hands and to think for themselves, thus enabling them to work out their own ideas. Specialized instruction has been given to both men and women in Machine Shop and Mechanical Drawing during the past year. Interest has continued to be shown in the Slide Rule class.

Practically all our graduates and students who have entered the service have been assigned to special service connected with the mechanical division.

Instruction in special subjects was conducted when, in the opinion of the school board, these classes helped the war effort.

A contract has been entered into with the Veterans' Administration, through which we are to accept as students discharged veterans who desire to obtain the type of training given at New Bedford Textile School. There are a great number of supervisory and executive positions in the textile industry which could be efficiently filled by veterans who take advantage of this opportunity for such training. One veteran has already enrolled at New Bedford Textile School, and several others have made inquiries concerning courses given at the school. It is expected that veterans will attend New Bedford Textile School in increasing numbers in the near future.

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
DAY SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS

Industrial activity and other phases of the war had a tendency to keep enrollments below pre-war levels. Although total enrollments in practically all centers are below those for the pre-war period, enrollments as of November 1, 1943, compared with those of a year ago, showed an increase of 1.9 percent. Enrollments in the three county agricultural schools increased by 8.8 percent, occasioned by increases of 10 percent at Bristol and 12.3 percent at Norfolk. Increases also occurred in the enrollments of eight high school departments.

This year 7.6 percent fewer pupils from homes where the major portion of the income is obtained from farming are attending our agricultural schools and departments, a decrease of 2.1 percent occurring in the totals for the three county schools, and 8.7 percent in the totals of all other centers. However, percentage increases occurred in pupils from such homes at both Essex and Norfolk County Schools, and at Falmouth, Middleboro, Templeton and Westport.

Information submitted by three selected departments showed that in June, 1944, only 33.4 percent of their former pupils are in farming or occupations allied to farming. This is a reduction of 8.4 percent below the 1943 status. These reports also showed that 23.6 percent of their former pupils are in the armed forces and 26.8 percent are employed in occupations essential to the war effort other than farming and the armed forces.

Figures tabulated on graduates in the classes of 1943 show that there were 68 fewer graduates in 1943 than in 1942, with 59.6 percent joining the armed forces, an increase of 16.0 percent over 1942. Although 13 fewer graduates entered full time farming in 1943 than in 1942, the percentage increases of those in full time farming amounted to 1.7 percent. Seven percent fewer graduates entered some form of agricultural pursuit, and 1.2 percent fewer graduates entered industrial employment in 1943 than in 1942. These figures show 32.5 percent engaged in full time farming, 3.5 percent in business allied to agriculture, with a total of 36.0 percent connected with some agricultural endeavor.

Agricultural schools and high school departments cooperated in the matter of recruitment, training and placement of farm workers, with instructors acting as local coordinators. Of 253 centers in the Commonwealth operating Senior or Junior High Schools, including vocational agricultural schools, 225 reported that in 1943 a total of 13 percent of their pupils were employed on farms sometime during the year.

A new farm shop, with a floor area of 1,500 square feet, was completed and in operation this year at Hudson. At Dartmouth a farm shop of similar floor area is under construction and will be available for training in the fall of 1944. In Williamstown a local garage was rented for farm shop purposes, and plans have been drawn up for a farm shop building on the school grounds when materials can be released. Approximately

84 percent of our vocational agricultural schools and departments now have schools owned farm shops. In the construction of these shops the work is done, whenever possible, by agricultural pupils with a local carpenter as instructor, and the agricultural teacher as supervisor.

Again this year the State Department of Agriculture recognized by a Certificate of Merit Award the accomplishments of a vocational agricultural graduate. This award for "Outstanding Accomplishment" went to Ralph M. Woodworth, dairy farmer of West Newbury, Massachusetts. Mr. Woodworth was born in Malden, Massachusetts, on August 16, 1900, but when he was nine, his parents moved to Ipswich and later purchased a small farm in Rowley where he started farming on a small scale. He graduated from the Essex County Agricultural School in November, 1919, and was employed as Herdsman on the Menstone Farm in Ipswich. In 1922, he graduated from the Stockbridge School of Agriculture in Amherst. Following graduation from the Stockbridge School, he was for two years Herdsman on the W. M. Crane Estate in Dalton. From 1924-1927, he was Foreman at the Turner Mill Orchards in Ipswich. In 1928, he began work for Mr. Lawrence Dodge of West Newbury and acquired an interest in the Holstein herd in lieu of increased pay. Later, he purchased the remaining interest in the herd and rented the farm and buildings from Mr. Dodge. In 1940, he purchased an adjacent farm of 19 acres which he still owns. Through careful breeding and management, his herd averaged 9,521 pounds of milk per cow in 1941. The value of the product over feeding cost was \$135.00 per cow. He received a certificate from the National Dairy Association for producing 341 pounds butterfat per cow. His farming shows excellent management and he cooperates with the agricultural conservation program in his practices. He is assisted in his farming by three sons. Mr. Woodworth has given much time to public service and to agricultural organizations. He has for three years served as a member of the Board of Selectmen at West Newbury. He is President of the Essex County Dairy Herd Improvement Association and he is active in cooperation with other farm and rural organizations. He is unquestionably one of the outstanding farmers and citizens in the state.

Food Production War Training

Vocational agricultural schools played a major part in assisting the 18,000 odd commercial farms in Massachusetts in meeting production goals. These goals called for increases of 4.5 percent in dairy cows, 7.9 percent in dairy heifers, 5.4 percent in other cattle, 4.9 percent in hens and pullets, 5.8 percent in orchard plantings, and 3.1 percent in vegetables.

Surveys conducted determined that the greatest need could be served through the organization of training courses in Farm Machinery repair and construction of farm equipment. Other courses were also organized in line with the production goals.

During the fiscal year 1943-44, there were 27 courses established by 14 school systems in 17 centers. Enrolled in these courses were 580 trainees receiving a total of 11,926 hours of training. There were 2 less courses organized than during the previous year. However, 5 more centers were served, and 53 more trainees received 9,833 more hours of instruction.

The following courses were conducted:

Repair, Operation and Construction of Farm Machinery and Equipment - 18 courses conducted in 11 centers for 9,375 trainee hours of instruction with enrollment of 356 trainees.

Increasing Milk Production - 1 course conducted for 150 trainee hours with enrollment of 16 trainees.

Increasing Egg Production - 2 courses conducted in 2 centers for 465 trainee hours with enrollment of 39 trainees.

Increasing Fruit Production - 1 course conducted for 276 trainee hours with enrollment of 31 trainees.

Home Vegetable Gardening - 5 courses conducted in 5 centers for 1,660 trainee hours with enrollment of 138 trainees.

Evening Schools

Only two centers operated evening schools this year. At Essex County Agricultural School two unit courses were organized to give instruction in the Repair, Construction, and Maintenance of Farm Machinery and one unit in Dairy Laboratory Practices. At Bristol County Agricultural School two unit courses were organized to give instruction in Poultry Production and one unit in Dairy Laboratory Practices. At Bristol County Agricultural School two unit courses were organized to give instruction in Poultry Production and one unit in Dairy Laboratory Practices.

Agricultural Teacher-Training

Pre-Employment Teacher-Training. - At the opening of the college year 1943-44 at Massachusetts State College, there were no persons who had previously taken the preliminary teacher-training courses and no students in the lower classes to enroll in the preliminary courses. All prospective candidates for such work had left college to enter the armed forces of the United States. Two seniors finally enrolled in the preliminary course. Of these, one is now in the Navy and the other (a 4-F) is continuing graduate study.

Likewise, at the beginning of the college year, there were no candidates for the regular "Apprentice Teaching" program for one full year. There were a few recently employed regular teachers who lacked the apprentice experience and for these we set up a program of supervision which provided the equivalent of the apprenticeship and enabled them to secure the required credits.

The Supervisor of Teacher-Training usually spends only five weeks of the regular school year in teaching the undergraduate courses in Vocational Education (Education 72 and 82). At the college office, he also has guidance and advisory functions regarding the candidates for teaching. As a result of the conditions previously mentioned, the work at the college is very much reduced and the major part of his time was devoted to Teacher-Training and Professional Improvement assistance to teachers in service.

Service for Employed Teachers. - During this period, several teachers have left the agricultural schools and departments for various reasons. In addition to filling these vacancies, the schools made many readjustments in teaching responsibilities due to war conditions. Several Food Production War Training courses were organized with the cooperation of the Federal office. These conditions, in addition to the lack of undergraduate candidates, led to an intensifying of the itinerant teacher-training functions which normally occupy a considerable portion of the year. These were redistributed in accordance with the needs of the several schools.

In addition to visits at each school at the beginning and the end of the school year, additional visits concentrated where they would do the most good to assist new departments, new teachers and others with new problems. Growing out of these supervisory visits, is the constructive work (correspondence and editorial) from the Amherst office. Individual problems are covered by correspondence, but common problems are dealt with in the monthly Staff Letter, of which nine issues were distributed during the year.

Four institutes for training teachers to conduct courses for farmer employers were conducted in different districts. These were attended by about 48 individual teachers. Other service for teachers dealing with war emergency problems was conducted by individual or small group conferences.

The annual state conference (the 33rd consecutive meeting) was held at Massachusetts State College on April 21 and 22, 1944. This conference is usually held during the summer but, as a wartime measure, it was held early so that urgent summer problems might be settled before the school year ended. The entire program was devoted to emergency matters, such as the farm labor crisis and increased food production. Among those assisting in these sessions were President Hugh P. Baker, Captain Duncan Thayer, representing the State Selective Service, Director Herbert A. Dallas of the Rehabilitation Division and Mr. Howard Hollarson of the U. S. Office of Education, in addition to the teachers selected as discussion leaders. The specialists in Agriculture and Economics at the Massachusetts State College provided the major portion of the subject matter leadership.

A summer follow-up program on an itinerant basis was outlined to make effective the outcomes of the conference, beginning with the release of pupils in April and May for supervised farm work.

Professor W. S. Welles, Head of the Department of Education at Massachusetts State College, who has charge of the undergraduate courses in Vocational teaching, is also rated in the State Department as "Assistant Supervisor". In this capacity, he follows up the apprentice teachers, beginning teachers and other teachers who need special aid in his field. This includes conducting some courses at centers convenient for employed teachers.

A committee of nine directors and teachers cooperating with the State Supervisors has been organized to work out plans for Post War Service to be rendered by the agricultural schools and departments. This has been recognized and set up as a teacher-training function, since it aims at assisting teachers to make the necessary adjustments in their regular service. This movement initiated in 1943-44 will function largely during the next two years.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

BOYS AND MEN

Day Schools

The continued impact of the war and the increased demands for workers in war industries at exceedingly high wages have again this year greatly reduced the enrollment in the day industrial schools of the state.

The schools are meeting the situation as best they can by enrolling groups from the high schools to make use of available equipment and extend the service in a way not thought possible before the war.

There has been a sharp drop in enrollment in those trades not affected by the demands of war, notably Printing. In a few schools, a temporary transfer of teachers to other assignments has been necessary.

The record of placement of graduates of both the all-day and part-time cooperative schools for the school year 1942-43 shows a relatively low percentage of placement in the trades for which training was given. The reason for this is very evident as nearly 50% entered the armed services just before or upon completion of their courses. In 1942-43, 1,067 boys were graduated from the all-day and part-time schools. Of this number, 442 entered the armed services at once, while 85% of the remaining 625 entered the occupations for which training was given at a beginning average wage of \$30.19.

No new unit trade schools were established during the year.

In Fall River, two new departments were established in the Dinan Vocational High School - namely, Machine Shop work and Machine Drawing, beginning September 8, 1943.

In Haverhill, a new department of Soldering was established in the Charles W. Arnold Trade School, beginning September 8, 1943.

In Lynn, a new department of Shoe Repairing was established in the Lynn Shoemaking School.

In Everett, a new department of Machine Shop work was established effective September 9, 1943.

In Northampton, a new department of Machine Shop work was established in the Smith's School, effective September 8, 1943.

In Springfield, two departments which had been temporarily discontinued were re-established - namely, Airplane Mechanics and Radio.

Nyannis Technical School. - The Nyannis Technical School of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy is located on the site of the State Teachers College at Nyannis and is operated in conjunction with the Massachusetts Maritime Academy under authority of the Commissioner of Education and the Massachusetts Board for Vocational Education.

The primary purpose of the school is to provide technical training for veterans of World War II and for young men who are not subject to immediate call for military service. There are no tuition charges for residents of Massachusetts.

Two-year technical courses of post-high school level will be organized to give a thorough basic training in Machine Shop work, Internal Combustion Engines, -automobile, marine and Diesel, and a foundation in the field of Electricity including motors, small generators, measuring instruments, and the general principles of wiring. Students successfully completing this course should be eligible for positions and advancement in the following fields: Machine Shop, Automobile Repair, Electrical work, Marine Mechanics, Drafting, laboratory work as assistants, and salesmanship in mechanical and electrical fields.

Students who have completed this course with grades satisfactory to the Department of Education will, upon application, be admitted to the practical arts course at the State Teachers College at Fitchburg with advanced standing, or will be given credit, on fulfillment of the trade experience and other requirements, toward the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education (Vocational) under the program administered jointly by the State Teachers College at Fitchburg and the Vocational Division of the Massachusetts Department of Education. Graduates of this course who later desire to become teachers in state-aided vocational schools will receive full credit for the two years of work in this school, thereby reducing the minimum trade experience requirement from eight to six years.

Part-time Cooperative, Part-time Preparatory, and Apprenticeship Schools

Cooperative. - The cooperative schools continue to have difficulty in maintaining an enrollment comparable with the training facilities available. While the wages received by students enrolled in these part-time courses have increased in most cases well over 100 percent, the fact that these students may leave the cooperative course and seek full time employment at still further increased rates of pay makes it difficult to retain a full enrollment. Of 258 graduates of the part-time cooperative courses in 1943, over 49 percent went immediately into the armed services, while 72 percent of those remaining entered the trade trained for at an average wage of \$41.99 per week. Of 38 graduates of the Cole Trade School in Southbridge, 100 percent of those who did not immediately enter the armed services were receiving an average weekly wage of \$49.23.

A new cooperative department in Watch Making and Repairing was established in the Arthur A. Hansen Cooperative Trade School in Waltham. This department is housed in the factory of the Waltham Watch Company with excellent quarters assigned for the exclusive use of this course. The course is open to both men and women. There are several out-of-state students enrolled. The students in this department receive a beginning wage of 80 cents per hour.

In the Cole Trade School in Southbridge a department of Sheet Metal work was re-established.

Trade Preparatory. - Shortly after our entry into World War II, the U. S. Office of Education urged all schools, but particularly high schools, to establish and conduct courses which would be particularly helpful to young men about to be inducted into the armed services. Many of these courses were more technical than manipulative in content. Many were designed to lay a foundation for the specialized training which was then receiving great emphasis.

As the more mature men were inducted into the services, fewer inductees were able to present any qualifications whatever along mechanical lines because they had had neither training in school nor work experience in industry. In order to shorten the required training time in the services it was decided to do all possible to give some mechanical training to these youth while they were still in school.

These courses are designated as part-time trade preparatory courses and are organized on a strictly vocational basis. If so organized, part-time federal funds may be used to assist in defraying the cost.

The vocational schools of the state responded to this urgent need and part-time trade preparatory (pre-induction training) courses were organized in the following places:

Chicopee	- Automobile Mechanics, Radio
Everett	- Basic Electricity, Machine Shop
Gloucester	- Machine Shop
Greenfield	- Machine Shop
Haverhill	- Fundamentals of Electricity
Holyoke	- Machine Shop
Lynn	- Machine Shop
Medford	- Auto Mechanics, Aeronautics, and Electrical Signal Communications
Newton	- Auto Mechanics, Machine Drafting, Radio
Pittsfield	- Fundamentals of Radio and Code Practice, and Elementary Electricity and Code Practice
Springfield	- Airplane Mechanics, Airplane Engine Repair, Automobile Repair, Radio Code, Radio Theory and Construction
Worcester	- Auto Mechanics, Fundamentals of Electricity, Machine Shop

In addition to these "pre-induction" courses, a part-time trade preparatory department in Auto Mechanics, consisting of courses in bus driving, truck and trailer driving, and auto maintenance, was established in Springfield on August 23, 1943.

Apprenticeship. - Classes in apprenticeship training were continued this year in Chicopee, Newton, Pittsfield and Worcester.

In Worcester, a Related Machine department, consisting of courses in Drawing, Mathematics and Shop Processes, was added.

The following schools were suspended: Boston, consisting of courses in Machine Shop, Sheet Metal and Steel Molding; Fitchburg, Lowell, Northampton, and Waltham, consisting of courses in Machine Shop; Springfield, consisting of courses in Electricity, Machine Shop, Patternmaking and Plumbing.

In Worcester, the course in Drafting, which had been organized for a group of women apprentices in a local industry, was discontinued.

In three cities, groups too small to organize as a regular apprentice class were given related instruction in either day or evening vocational school classes.

Evening Schools

The evening trade extension classes have been fairly well attended during the past year. The enrollment was about the same as the previous year. The majority of the pupils in these classes were from war production industries and they showed a great interest in the subjects that they were studying. The change in working hours and the overtime work made attendance in some classes very difficult and irregular. Some classes which started with fairly good enrollment were forced to close due to poor attendance.

The North Adams Evening Industrial School was established with a course in Boiler Room Firing.

The Northampton Evening Industrial School was re-established with a course in Boiler Room Firing.

New courses were established in the following schools: Northbridge Vocational School - course in Blueprint Reading for Machinists; Cole Trade School, Southbridge - course in Sheet Metal Drafting.

The following courses were re-established: Boston - Machine, Radio, and Refrigeration; New Bedford - Automobile Repair, Diesel Engines, Electrical (Code Rules), and Power (beginner firemen and first-class firemen); and Southbridge - Prescription Lens Grinding.

The following evening industrial schools were suspended: Lowell, Salem, Westfield.

The following courses were discontinued: Architectural Drafting, Carpentry, and Printing (Presswork and Linotype) in Boston; Cabinetmaking, Linotype, and Woodworking in Cambridge; Drawing and Blueprint Reading for Building Trades in Lawrence; Shoe Cutting in Lynn; Automobile Repair, Cabinetmaking, Machine Shop (Mathematics and Drawing), and Sheet Metal in Medford; Automobile Ignition in New Bedford; Drafting and Machine Shop in Northbridge; Envelope Machine Adjustment, Sheet Metal Layout, and Strength of Materials in Pittsfield; Electricity in Southbridge; Automobile Repair, Carpentry, Interior Decoration and Commercial Art, Machine Drawing, Machine Shop, Mathematics for Machinists, Printing, Sheet Metal, and Welding in Springfield.

GENERAL VOCATIONAL

The general vocational departments have been affected by the opportunities for employment in war industries much as have been the trade courses. In many cases the youth who are enrolled in the general departments are those who leave school upon reaching 16 years of age if employment is available. In these times, employment is certainly available to all who are able to work.

A new course in Machine Shop work was established in the Barnstable High School effective September 7, 1943. This course has proved to be very popular and effective.

A new school was established in Belmont consisting of courses in Automobile Repair, Cabinetmaking, Machine Shop and Sheet Metal Work, with four shop teachers.

A course in Automobile Repair was added to the general vocational school in Fitchburg, with one shop teacher.

CONTINUATION

The continuation school enrollment has shown a substantial increase due to the opportunities for employment of youth under 16 years of age. These schools are still very effective in guiding and helping these 14-16 year old youth to adapt themselves to employment and youthful citizenship.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR WAR PRODUCTION WORKERS

Our public trade and vocational schools have made a contribution in the war program of which we are all very proud. Since July 1, 1940, these schools have organized and provided pre-employment preparatory training to 62,623 different individuals and helped them, through cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service, into industries engaged in producing the materials of war. Many were our most deserving youth who had never had a job nor had they ever received any training for specific employment; these same state and federally aided vocational schools have organized and provided upgrading or "after employment" preparatory training to 63,177 people who have, in these past four years, made their contribution to the "winning of the war", a substantial total of 125,800 men and women workers. Add to these figures the regular contribution made by these schools in the regular day and evening vocational program and we have an impressive figure indicative of a job well done.

During the past year 27,893 men and women have been trained to help win the war. This figure is not outstanding when compared with the three previous years. It was recognized over a year ago that a large reservoir of available unemployed people no longer existed. It was then realized that the problem facing industry was not alone one of finding new employees but rather the problem of increasing the efficiency of those already employed. Our trade and vocational schools have contributed in solving this problem.

In-Plant Training. - As the available reservoir of unemployed persons requiring pre-employment training diminished, the opportunities for giving training to employed persons "on the job" became more necessary. While we accepted from the first every available opportunity to render such training service, during the past year this type of service increased both in number of instances and in importance. Sixty "in-plant" training programs have been in operation during the year giving training to selected employees on the job. While increasing the skill of these workers was the principal objective, improvement in methods and increased production were also important accomplishments.

Training Bases for Industry. - From July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1944, the war production training program has served 25,747 women (13,890 pre-employment and 11,857 supplementary trainees). For the two-year period after the start of the program the group served was primarily of a pre-employment nature (6,436 pre-employment and 713 supplementary). The war production training program reached its peak in the number of trainees (16,766) during 1942-43, with an upward trend in the supplementary classes, as increasing numbers of women employed by private industry or as civilian civil service appointees in the government services were assigned to the classes.

This past year, 1943-1944, the total enrollment (3841) has decreased appreciably, with the number of supplementary trainees far in excess of the pre-employment trainees (813 pre-employment and 3,028 supplementary).

Of particular interest during the past year has been the increase in the number of in-plant training programs, the instruction being given directly in the plant rather than at school because of the highly specialized or secret nature of the work. A few examples of such in-plant training programs follow.

Groups of women have been trained in the use of precision devices for measuring, such as calipers, micrometers, etc., and in blueprint reading, and have been employed as mechanical inspectors for concerns manufacturing Army Air Force carburetion equipment and electrical signal apparatus.

Some women employed at a local ship yard have been trained in blueprint reading and electrical code in connection with the installation of electrical wiring of fixtures, fittings, and equipment for all electrical services on board ship (according to drawings and plans).

A few women have been instructed as sheet metal workers so that they may fabricate, assemble, alter, repair and install sheet metal equipment on ships.

Other women have been trained as acetylene welders for a concern manufacturing aircraft parts, working especially on radiators.

Still other women have been given the necessary training as machine operators in the making and repairing of blanking, drawing, and trimming tools for a concern producing 20 MM brass shells and 20 MM steel shells for the United States Navy.

In the vocational schools the war production training program has trained women employees of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of Harvard University Research Laboratory as machine operators, who have assisted in the production of laboratory equipment for the Radiation Laboratory in the first institution, and worked on research material in the latter. Other women have been trained as machine operators, employed by concerns producing field telephone equipment for the U. S. Army Signal Corps; by concerns manufacturing flanges, valves, guns, ships, boats, and machine tools for the U. S. Navy; and by concerns manufacturing fog extinguisher apparatus, machine tools, crankshafts, torpedo parts, etc.

A very interesting development was the group of WAC reservists who were trained as radio repairmen for the U. S. Army Signal Corps, with ability to repair defective radios; test circuits, tubes, and other parts; to isolate defects and either fix them or replace defective parts; and to resolder loose connections.

Likewise, other women, civilian employees of several private industries, have been trained in Radio and Communication to assist in the repair and construction of radio equipment, or in the production of radio parts.

Still another group of women, employed by a private concern manufacturing Radar equipment, have received instruction in the fundamentals of radio construction and circuits, and training in the use of testing meters, devices, and equipment. The school instruction has been supplemented by in-plant instruction and follow-up, as these women are assisting in the assembly of a new, highly technical machine.

The Radio and Communication course has also been given to a group of women employed at the Harvard Research Laboratories to enable them to repair and construct radios; and to groups of women employed as special radio-equipment assemblers in private concerns manufacturing electrical capacitors for radio and electronic uses.

Several women employed by a concern manufacturing field telephone equipment for the United States Army have been trained as electricians to lay out, assemble, install and test electrical fixtures, apparatus, telephone equipment and wiring used in the Field Communication system of the United States Army.

Small numbers of women, employed by concerns making chains for the Navy, have received training on the atomic-hydrogen method of welding. Others have been trained as inspectors and testers for government agencies and private concerns doing Army, Navy and Aviation procurement jobs of a secret nature.

Although not in as large numbers as formerly, some women have been trained in Aircraft Mechanics Maintenance for the Air Service Command of the United States Army.

Praiseworthy, also, is the fine service rendered to a few blind women who have been trained as inspectors, or operators of light machines, and have been satisfactorily employed as a result. Through this training these women have not only gained the satisfaction of being self-supporting, but also the keen sense of pride from being able to make their contribution to the war effort.

The special training programs here reported give evidence that the war production training program has continued to serve local needs and has helped many women to make a very commendable record in the war effort.

Many women have been given special assistance through the foreman-instructor training program. The details of this service will be covered on the report on foreman training.

Food Production War Training. - See report under Agricultural Education section.

Cooperation with War Manpower Commission. - Early in the year arrangements were made with the State Manpower Director of the War Manpower Commission for the Department of Education, Vocational Division, to assist in establishing and operating a training function for the War Manpower Commission.

A supervisor from the Division of Vocational Education was assigned to work in a liaison capacity with the State Manpower Director and designated by him to be state chief of training. In addition, men experienced in the vocational program were assigned to work in a liaison capacity with each Area Manpower Office and designated as area training supervisors. These men were then assigned the responsibility of:

1. Investigating all needs for training in the state and developing training programs to meet the needs in cooperation with representatives of other training agencies.
2. Coordinating the activities of all war training agencies.
3. Maintaining a liaison on matters involving training with all divisions of the War Manpower Commission, all training agencies, and all other federal, state and local agencies cooperating in the war effort.

From the beginning to June 30, 1943, the men have made 1,191 contacts as follows:

War Industries	749
U. S. Employment Service offices	168
Vocational schools	159
Training Within Industry representatives	69
Apprenticeship training representatives	16
Engineering, Science, Management War Training representatives	30
Total	1191

As a result of these contacts, 208 referrals were made to training agencies which were developed into programs operated by these agencies. The distribution of these referrals is:

To Vocational School	107
Training Within Industry	67
State Department (Foremen Training)	22
E. S. M. W. T. (Engineering)	6
Apprentice Training Service	6
Total	208

This service by the vocational program is to continue as long as there is a contribution that can be made by the Department of Education to the War effort.

Instructional Material Prepared for Use in War Production Training Classes. - During the previous year this office prepared lesson sheets on Blueprint Reading for the Machine Trades, and Shop Mathematics. Requests from war production training centers and vocational schools for this material have exhausted the first printing of 3,000 copies. Consequently another printing of 1,000 copies has been made.

The course outline on Carpentry has been revised and expanded. The outline now consists of 46 pages in the following seven sections: (a) list of instruction units and type jobs; (b) sample progress record chart; (c) breakdown of units and type jobs in order of teaching, with teaching points for operations and related work; (d) outline of related mathematics; (e) outline of related drawing; (f) list of Federal publications relating to the trade; (g) set of house plans (15 sheets) for use in blueprint reading and in estimating.

Work is being continued on a collection of tracings and patterns for machine shop jobs which now consists of 30 small jobs, 10 medium size jobs and 2 large jobs.

Special Teacher-Training Activities

Pre-employment Teacher-Training. - During the past year the demand for qualified instructors in the regular trade schools has increased considerably due to the War Emergency program. Many of our instructors have joined the Armed Forces of our country and we have been fortunate in being able to adhere to our established plan of filling these positions with men who meet our regular qualification requirements for day school teachers.

This year we have conducted one Teacher-Training class in Boston. This class was conducted in order that we might have an available list of qualified candidates to fill vacancies. Second year Advanced Teacher-Training classes were conducted in Boston and Worcester.

Training Teachers in Service. - Training teachers in service is defined as covering the required professional improvement demanded from every teacher. The requirements are as follows:

All teachers are required to complete approved professional improvement work annually during each year of service.

Additional preparation or experience required for an instructor to meet in full the minimum requirements for his position should be completed during the first three years of service. This may be credited as professional improvement.

Teachers taking a required teacher-training course during their first year of service ending July 30 may, with the approval of the State supervisor in charge of the field involved, submit this as professional improvement for that year.

For day industrial school instructors holding five-year professional improvement certificates prior to September, 1939, the proposal in advance remains optional (with his director's approval), but they are not exempt from the trade contact or work at the trade requirements, which is compulsory for all trade and related teachers in day schools, as stated above.

A ruling is now in effect requiring all trade and related subjects teachers to either work at the trade or make satisfactory contact with the trade every two years. Last year the records show that many teachers in trade and industrial schools complied with the "work at the trade requirement", thereby adding to their trade experience and acquiring knowledge of new developments in industry by satisfactory contact with up-to-date practices.

Summer School. - The Vocational Summer School was conducted at the Worcester Boys Trade School. Despite the handicaps caused by gasoline rationing, National Defense classes, and Army and Navy recruitments, the vocational summer conference and summer school were very well attended and very successful.

Thirty-nine directors attended the one-week Directors' Conference.

A total of four hundred and eighty-five men and women attended the regular one-week conference.

Foremen Conferences. - During the past year training courses for foremen were conducted in 28 cities and towns in the State. Eighty-four classes were held and seventy-nine industries doing this work were served. Five hundred and twenty-eight foremen attended these classes. One of our instructors is assigned part time to the Training Division at the Watertown Arsenal. One of his duties is to assist in outlining foremen training programs for the supervisors of the Watertown Arsenal.

As an outgrowth of our foremen training program, we are conducting In-Plant Training Programs for single skill operators. During the year we have set up five of these In-Plant Programs. Records kept of the training period in one of these plants show that the type of training we have set up has cut down the training period by 75 percent. As a result of the success of the In-Plant Training Program, one firm requested that this Department train a group of laboratory technicians in the field of electronics. This program has been successfully completed.

The Vocational Division, in co-operation with Training within Industry of the War Manpower Commission, has supervised the training of 18,302 workers. Four full-time schedule supervisors are employed by the Vocational Division from an allotment of Federal Funds to schedule, supervise, and upgrade trainers.

At the request of the State Department of Education in Maine, one of the supervisors was loaned to the State of Maine for five weeks. During these five weeks, eighty-three foremen were trained in two of the largest shipbuilding companies in the State. As a result of this training program, the Federal Department of Education requested that the Division of Vocational Education organize a program to train supervisors from the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island to qualify as Conference leader trainers for carrying on such work in their own states. Included in this group was the Training Director of the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Company.

Foremen Training Conference Leaders. - Due to the increased requests in the Boston and Worcester Areas, it was necessary to train more conference leaders. To meet this situation, a conference leader training course was conducted, one in Worcester and one in Boston.

Our present program is outlined to offer training in Instruction Techniques, the Techniques of Industrial Supervision and the Techniques of Conference Leadership. The most popular of these courses is the Techniques of Industrial Supervision. This has been due to the tremendous expansion of industry and the more intelligent approach to supervision brought about by the Wage and Hour Law, the Wagner Act, and the Walsh-Healey Act.

Public-Service Training. - At the request of Mayor Tobin of Boston for training in the field of public service, the Department trained 80 foremen in the Public Works Department. These men were given Instructor Foremen Training and Techniques of Supervision.

Three courses were conducted at the Boston City Hospital in Instruction Techniques for Nurses and Attendants; 60 nurses and attendants graduated from these classes.

At the Long Island City Hospital, one class was conducted in Instruction and Supervision. Twenty-five attendants and nurses graduated.

Twelve supervisors in the Boston City Welfare Department were given a course in supervision.

Firemen Training. - During the year we have organized, supervised and assigned instructors for classes for:

- a. Local Fire Departments.
- b. Auxiliary Fire Departments
- c. The U. S. Navy (Navies) at Boston and Hadley.
- d. The Army Ordnance at Lowell and Hanover Munitions plants.
- e. Massachusetts State Guard - Women's Division.
- f. Plant Brigades.
- g. Furnished instruction and organization outlines to Personnel Relations Officers of such Navy Yards as Portsmouth, Boston, Quonset and Newport and to commissioned officers on ships of the line.

During the 1943-1944 period of this report 26 classes have been conducted in 22 centers. Enrollment of 784 persons training as fire fighters have been enrolled.

Professional improvement classes for the corps of firemen training instructors have been held at Brookline with much interest being manifested.

Watchmen Training. - One Watchmen Training course was conducted in Boston in cooperation with the Boston Chamber of Commerce, with an enrollment of 132 men, representing 47 concerns.

One watchmen Training course was conducted in Holyoke in cooperation with the Holyoke Fire Department, with an enrollment of 23 men, representing 10 concerns.

Pre-induction Training

The over-all PIT offered in Massachusetts schools has been excellent.

Two hundred thirty-nine schools (203 high schools and 36 vocational schools), 76 percent of the public secondary schools in Massachusetts, reported offering pre-induction training to boys aged sixteen years and older.

In high schools, 70,518 boys enrolled in 847 specific PIT courses, and 68,368 in 579 academic courses adapted to meet PIT needs.

In 36 vocational schools, 6,781 boys enrolled in 83 Vocational courses adapted to meet Army needs.

Twenty Vocational schools enrolled 1,568 boys from 39 high schools in cooperative PIT Vocational shop programs. These boys retain their high school status but spend from four to fifteen hours weekly in Vocational shop courses.

Thirteen vocational and seven high schools enrolled in PIT courses 399 out-of-school men aged 18 to 37 years who faced induction.

More than 60 percent of the schools have a guidance counselor, whose major function is the proper guidance of prospective inductees.

Very small enrollments were noted in automotive mechanics, radio code practice, military map reading, driver education, Army clerical procedures, and machine shop practice.

The State-wide Pre-Induction Committee, sponsored by the Department of Education, held seven meetings with superintendents of schools, high school principals, vocational school directors, and other school administrators at Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Brockton and Haverhill. The purpose of these meetings was to promote the establishment of co-operative pre-induction courses between high schools and vocational schools. An outline of guidance procedures to assist youth in making proper selection of pre-induction courses was prepared by the state supervisor, a member of the committee. Mr. Robert O. Small, Director of War Production Training, is chairman of this committee.

PRIVATE TRADE SCHOOLS

During the year, work was completed on licensing nearly all of the private trade schools who had filed applications for licenses to operate such schools and who were in business at the time the Private Trade School Licensing Law (Chapter 553, Acts of 1941) became effective late in 1941.

Thirty schools have been licensed to date. Licenses are still valid for 21 of these schools; 9 schools to whom original licenses were granted failed to file applications for renewal of licenses. During the year, 7 schools who had filed applications for original licenses, but to whom no license had been granted, were refunded license fees because these trade schools did not continue in operation.

Schools at present licensed offer courses in various subjects, covering Radio (code, theory, service), Preparation for State Steam Engineering licenses, Dressmaking, Fashion Illustration, Retailing, Cooking, Commercial Art, Clinical Laboratory Technique, Fingerprinting, Floral Art, Dental Nursing, Mechanical Dentistry, Plastics, Airplane and Engine Mechanics.

Rules and regulations governing private trade schools were amended in some particulars, effective May 1, 1944.

TRADE, INDUSTRIAL, AND HOMEMAKING EDUCATION

GIRLS AND WOMEN

Day Industrial Schools

The enrollment in all of the Girls' Day Industrial Schools has been seriously affected by the war conditions. Nevertheless it has seemed advisable to retain all of the basic trade departments, as there has been a persistent demand for employees in all of these fields.

Many adjustments have been necessary in the program of individual girls, permitting them to accept part-time employment. In many instances, satisfactory related employment has been accepted in lieu of school work and has been credited toward the school diploma.

The record of placement of graduates from the Girls' Day Industrial Schools for the year 1942-43 shows that 237 graduates, representing 86 percent of the total, entered the trade for which training was given. This is a slight improvement over the previous year, attributable in part to the fact that girls are recognizing the wisdom of securing employment in the trade for which they have been trained, rather than accepting a temporary job in a war industry at work for which they have not been prepared.

A Bakery Department was established in the Springfield Trade School for Girls beginning September 8, 1943. This is a two-year program for those girls and boys who wish to specialize in this particular field.

It is anticipated that as the needs are determined for the training or retraining of women and girls displaced from war industries or returned from the women's branches of the military services, there may be a demand in the near future for short unit courses of a part-time trade preparatory or trade extension nature. In this connection, the situation is being studied as to possible service to younger men and boys.

Day Household Arts Schools

Through individual visits to teachers, group conferences, and at Summer School, the supervisors have stressed the importance of the homemaking teachers' job to the war effort. More teachers have accepted this fact and have adjusted their programs or changed the emphases, in order to help girls to assume the many new responsibilities facing them in their homes these days.

In several high schools where the day household arts enrollment has been seriously reduced, the vocational homemaking teacher has had first hand contact with the eighth grade girls, as a result of which it is anticipated there may be increased interest in the day household arts program beginning September 1944.

Several vocational homemaking teachers have had homemaking classes (especially foods classes) for boys, which instruction has proved to be of definite pre-induction value to the boys entering the military service.

The Chester Day Household Arts School was temporarily suspended owing to an extremely small enrollment. Through a General Home Economics program, taught by a vocational household arts teacher from State Teachers College, Framingham, an effort has been made to interest more pupils in the possibilities of the vocational program. It is anticipated that the Day Household Arts program may be re-established next year, with a qualified vocational teacher.

Due to war conditions and situations arising therefrom, practically all day household arts teachers have made changes in their programs. The following report from the Haverhill Day Household Arts School is typical of the changing emphases:

- "(1) An extension downward to the lower classes of Child Care work so that the younger girls may be better qualified to care for children of working mothers.
- (2) Greater emphasis on Health in all subjects. Home Care of the Sick given more attention as many girls have had to take more responsibility for care of the sick in their own homes due to the shortage of nurses, and mothers working in defense plants.
- (3) More work on lunch box foods for working people.
- (4) Preparation of suitable foods for sending to servicemen, and packing of boxes for brothers and friends of girls.
- (5) Emphasis on improved food habits and adequate breakfasts.
- (6) More work on renovation of garments and care and repair of things on hand, instead of unnecessary purchases of new articles."

All schools have emphasized conservation, and have helped materially with the Salvage Drives (fat, paper, and metal).

Several young mothers, members of local Parent-Teachers' Association groups, were interested in attending the Springfield Evening Practical Art Classes, if arrangements could be made for the care of their small children. Through the cooperation of the Springfield General Vocational Program for Girls, a modified Nursery School was organized in the same building in which the adult homemaking classes were held. A trained Nursery School teacher, loaned from the School Department, and assisted by the General Vocational girls, was in charge of the pre-school children while their mothers were attending the Foods classes. It is hoped this Nursery School program may be further developed another year, affording an opportunity for a well-planned Child Care unit for the homemaking girls, and at the same time making it possible for more mothers with young children to attend the adult homemaking classes.

A Community Canning Kitchen was conducted at the Essex County Homemaking School from July 6 to August 27, 1943. In order to make this program possible without extra cost, the homemaking teachers staggered their vacations, starting in June and ending in October. The work was

divided so that each teacher spent two weeks in the canning kitchen and two weeks giving canning demonstrations throughout the county under the Home Demonstration Agent's program. Men as well as women attended these demonstrations, the former showing much interest and asking many pertinent questions.

The school canning kitchen was open to the women of the county three days a week. The other two days, students in the Homemaking Department who had elected canning as part of their summer project, worked at the school, canning fruits and vegetables from the school nursery and gardens, to be used in the school cafeterias during the winter.

Besides the material values created, this project also conserved food for the families represented and the girls who participated. By having the Homemaking School open, homemakers faced with unforeseen problems in the midst of their canning, could telephone the school and receive immediate advice.

Many schools qualified for the Community School Lunch Program which made possible not only most vital instruction in food preparation and cafeteria work for the household arts girls, but also improved nutrition for all.

Report of a home nursing instructor regarding the carry-over of her instruction and the opportunity afforded her pupils to contribute to a local need arising from the war situation:

"The Superintendent of Nurses of the Union Hospital, Fall River, Massachusetts, called the girls' Division of the Diman Vocational School to ask help from the Home Nursing pupils in giving the Kenney Treatment last fall. Five pupils were assigned, each taking a morning from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Besides helping with the Kenney Treatment they gave bedside care such as bathing the children's faces and hands, combing hair, making beds, etc. They also served trays and mid-morning drinks. In various ways they helped to make the patients comfortable.

The children's ward was quarantined for a short duration because of Chicken Pox. When the quarantine was lifted a call from the Hospital came asking to send the girls back to continue their work.

The pupils enjoyed this kind of work. A report and record was kept of their daily work.

This is an innovation for the Diman Vocational School to cooperate with the Union Hospital in the time of need due to the war.

At the present time the Home Nursing classes are making pads for the Rose Hawthorne Cancer Home, District Nursing Association.

I think that the experience the girls have gained has motivated home nursing instruction. Only those girls whose class work was outstanding were picked to go to the hospital. The time spent at the hospital was credited to home project in nursing."

The schools have continued to cooperate with local agencies connected with the war effort, through such pupil activities as the following: garments, utility bags, overseas hospital boxes, favors, surgical dressings, servicemen's kits, overseas boxes for children, and window draperies made for the Red Cross; hospital dressings made for and ward service in hospitals; cakes made for U.S.O. centers; garments and afghans made for Russian Relief; farm labor, including tinning and transplanting seedlings; planting, unloading, wrapping, and tying vegetables; loading baskets, picking strawberries, and harvesting fall crops.

The Day Household Arts Program in Barnstable was expanded to include short units of training in dining room service and guest room service in connection with the Cape Cod hotels and summer resorts.

A survey of Cape Cod had shown a need especially for waitresses, girls to care for guest rooms, bell hops, and bus boys. The hotels were booked for the entire season but were faced with a serious personnel shortage. The hotel owners were anxious to have local high school boys and girls receive special training to meet this emergency.

In May and June, 1944, twelve boys and twenty-three girls were trained in these short unit courses, the classes meeting two afternoons weekly for two hour sessions, for a five week period. Boys and girls from the entire Cape area were trained in these classes, the majority of whom received employment in high-grade hotels in their own locality.

The Community School Lunch Program, made possible by funds of the War Food Administration, has been carried on from September 1943 through June 1944 in Massachusetts by the State Departments of Education and Public Welfare, with a regularly appointed household arts supervisor of the State Department of Education acting as Supervisor. She has been assisted by two full-time, home economics trained school-lunch managers, as Assistant Supervisor and Field Worker, respectively, who were financed by funds of the State Department of Public Welfare.

The State-Wide School Lunch Advisory Committee was continued through its fourth year, holding a monthly meeting from October through May. The Assistant Supervisor of the Community School Lunch Program served as Executive Secretary, and the Supervisor, as Chairman. The four State Departments of Agriculture, Education, Public Health and Public Welfare, together with representatives of civic, educational and social agencies, have continued to give wholehearted cooperation to this program.

In the Community School Lunch Program from September 1943 through June 1944, in approximately 1,000 schools, in 136 localities, the children consumed 2,718,066 A or B meals, and 14,308,130 bottles of milk.

Adult Homemaking

Two tinkers' courses were organized in the Newton Evening Practical Art School, necessitating the opening of a new school center to serve the interest of a new neighborhood.

There was an increased demand for upholstery and slip cover units in Decoration courses in nine localities not heretofore offering such instruction (Boston, Chicopee, Fall River, Holyoke, Lynn, Newton, Salem, Waltham, Worcester).

Units of instruction have also been given in chair caning and/or wood refinishing in three communities, serving fully as many men as women (Beverly, Springfield, and Waltham).

The above instruction in upholstery, slip covers, chair caning and wood refinishing has resulted in the employment of fourteen men instructors.

Four communities continued the adult homemaking program into the summer of 1943, offering units of instruction in canning and preserving in the Foods courses (Boston, Fall River, Lawrence, and Webster). This instruction resulted in the opening of eight additional school centers in Boston. One community (Fall River) also offered several units in Dressmaking during the summer of 1943.

In response to insistent demand, the Holyoke Evening Practical Art School re-established two classes in Millinery.

A new Evening Practical Art program was established in Pittsfield, with six classes in Dressmaking and two classes in Foods materializing instead of one class of each as anticipated.

Waltham re-established its Evening Practical Arts program after a lapse of four years, with four classes in Dressmaking (Beginning, Advanced, and Children's Clothing); one class in Decoration (Slip Covers), a new venture; and one class in Foods. The number of classes which were conducted was most gratifying, as only one class in Dressmaking and one in Foods had been anticipated.

The Evening Practical Art program was re-established in Plymouth, offering a new course in Decoration (Sampler Stitchery).

In June 1943, Legislation enacted gave the Vocational Division of the Department of Education responsibility for Handicraft Education in Massachusetts. As a result, a state-wide, informal Advisory Committee has been formed, composed of persons chosen for their experience in Arts and Crafts: Art Museum directors and businessmen who will advise and counsel the supervisors (Art in Industry and Homemaking) of the Department of Education in matters pertaining to Handicraft. One formal meeting of this committee has been held as well as many individual meetings with one or more members.

The localities of Northampton, Rockport, and Plymouth have been particularly active in offering Handicraft instruction. Classes in Rug Hooking, Tray Painting, Wood Carving, Art and Design, and Sampler Stitchery have been organized and successfully carried out.

Instructors for these classes have been chosen for their skill as craftsmen. Individual teacher-training instruction was given in each instance as a help to the teacher until such time as he or she could enroll in the regular Vocational Teacher-Training Classes.

Bulletin No. 357, Handicraft Instruction, was prepared to aid school administrators temporarily, until the final details of the Handicraft program could be developed. Through distribution of this bulletin to all school superintendents, to all directors of state-aided vocational schools, and to all Arts and Crafts Associations in the state, the possibilities of this program have been publicized.

Northampton Evening Practical Art School, in cooperation with the Hampshire County Home Demonstration Service, exhibited the results of the newly organized Handicraft Classes, showing examples of wood carving, rug hooking, and tray painting. Instructors demonstrated wood carving and rug hooking.

In response to a request from the Springfield Community School for Attendant Nurses, the Springfield Evening Practical Art School offered a unit of instruction (140 Hours) in Family Foods and Nutrition to a group of twelve student Attendant Nurses, and others. Nutrition and meal planning, food buying, food preparation and serving on family basis, and housekeeping were stressed especially.

This instruction was given after evidence was furnished of the sanction of the State Approving Authority for Schools for Attendant Nurses. Cooperating with the Springfield Evening Practical Art School were the following Springfield agencies: - Visiting Nurse Association, School Department (Adult Education Division), Academy of Medicine, Hesson Memorial Hospital, Hesson Maternity Hospital, and Junior League.

The Springfield Evening Practical Art program also conducted five classes in Foods and Nutrition (on the family basis) in definite response to the request of five Parent-Teachers' Association groups. The members of these classes were chiefly mothers, who were able to attend because their small children were cared for in the same building, through the cooperation of the Springfield General Vocational Department for Girls.

At the request of the State Supervisor of Special Classes, in order to help special-class teachers fulfill the state requirement for such professional improvement instruction, the Evening Practical Art program in three localities (Lynn, Springfield, and Worcester) cooperated by offering units of instruction in Foods and Nutrition, and in Simple Sewing Projects to these teachers. About forty special-class teachers from neighboring localities attended these classes.

The Lynn Evening Practical Art School again cooperated with the local Red Cross and Lynn General Hospital, in providing the teaching service and supervision for four groups of Nurse's Aids, who took the 100 hours of instruction in the evening and week-end hours, supplementary to other employment. Fully half of these women were employed in war industry, many of them on the late night shifts. Exceeding any other group similarly trained in Lynn, a larger percentage of this (Lynn Practical Art) Nurse's Aides group received recognition for fulfilling the promised 100 hours of volunteer hospital service, within a shorter period of time.

Particularly, in the Lynn, New Bedford, and Pittsfield Evening Practical Art programs, adjustments were made permitting women employed different shifts in war industry, to attend the adult homemaking classes intermittently.

As a result of the local Red Cross recruiting, the Brockton Evening Practical Art School conducted four different classes in Home Nursing, two of them in the late spring after the usual closing of the Evening Practical Art school year.

At the request of the local Red Cross, the Lowell Evening Practical Art School offered a course in Home Nursing and Child Care to a group of Greek women, at the close of the regular Evening Practical Art year. A language handicap on the part of the majority of the women made this an especially difficult class to instruct, yet results were most satisfactory.

In cooperation with the local Housing Authority, Evening Practical Art classes were offered in the following communities. Holyoke organized one Dressmaking class using the facilities of the Housing Authority. Lawrence organized classes in Foods and in Dressmaking after the close of the regular school year. These classes were held in the Housing Project recreation rooms, the necessary foods equipment having been purchased by the Housing Authority. In Chicopee, a school building adjoining the Housing Center was opened for Dressmaking classes, to serve the needs of the women in this particular Housing Center.

As an effective means of publicity, the women in the Leominster Evening Practical Art Classes modeled garments which they had made, when they received their certificates presented at the regular evening school graduation. Never before have the Evening Practical Art women participated in the closing exercises or received any public recognition, in Leominster.

In Newton, the Evening Practical Art School took advantage of the opportunity to publicize its program, by displaying effectively under spotlight, small exhibits of work, on evenings when meetings of the Parent-Teachers' Association or other organizations were being held in the auditorium.

PRE-EMPLOYMENT TEACHER-TRAINING AND TRAINING TEACHERS IN SERVICE

Pre-Employment Teacher-Training.

1. The resident training course for vocational household arts teachers housed at State Teachers College, Framingham, has continued in the main as reported for the year 1942-43, but throughout has been stressed as needed to meet wartime conditions. The conferences of representatives of Household Arts Teacher-Training colleges held in Boston April 3-5, 1943, and November 6-8, 1943, to review possible revision of college programs to meet wartime needs have already brought about some changes in these curricula.

- a. The Child Care and Training short unit with eight days in directed observation in nursery schools was conducted by a well-qualified teacher. This same short unit will be conducted again in 1944-45.

b. A special methods course in millinery was successfully conducted by the trade milliner as formerly. This short unit will be conducted again in 1944-45.

c. A two point collegiate-credit course in Parent Education was conducted by the same teacher who taught the unit of Family Relationships in 1942-43.

d. Undergraduate apprentice teachers have continued to have eight full weeks of supervised teaching in their junior year as previously reported.

Six full weeks have been spent in the all-day independent Household Arts Schools at Northampton, Essex County, and New Bedford. Two full weeks have been spent in the one-teacher Household Arts High School Department at Melcherstown, Baltimore, Maryland. This plan will be followed again in 1944-45.

e. Guidance by the resident supervisor has been given students in evaluating their progress during their entire four years of training, also during their first and often subsequent years of teaching. Many students, with advice of the resident supervisor, through summer employment, have added to their vocational experience.

f. In the Vocational Methods course and as possible in connection with directed undergraduate apprentice teaching, students are given some insight into the problems of teaching adults and out-of-school youth.

g. Home Nursing has always been a required course for all vocational household arts students and has always been taught by a graduate nurse. Students have used this training not only personally, but also subsequently as supplementary aid to vocational household arts girls who are having similar training from a graduate nurse at the vocational schools and departments.

h. Trade experience has been conducted as formerly reported for eight full days, students being assigned to one of the following cooperating places in Boston: Brittany Coffee Shop, Girls' Trade School, Women's City Club, Women's College Club.

2. Graduate apprentice teaching was possible since 1934 by George Ellsey, George Reed, and now, George Lee Reed, has been continued in 1943-44 under the supervision of the Framingham resident supervisor and head of the local school, Smith's (Northampton) Household Arts School.

There were no vocational household arts graduates available for this training in 1943-44. Only one well-qualified household arts graduate could be secured for a year of training. She was recommended to the Smith's (Northampton) Household Arts School. The 1943-44 graduate apprentice teachers have been advantageously employed in Vocational Schools and elsewhere since September 1943. All have participated in wartime programs.

3. Teacher-Training courses of varying lengths for teachers in household arts, general vocational household arts and continuation schools, or in practical art classes for women, employed subject to teacher-training or prospective candidates otherwise qualified, were conducted at the 1943 Vocational Summer School, at Worcester and Boston. The entire session stressed ways of helping in the war-time program.

4. A teacher-training course of eighty hours' length was conducted in Boston by an assistant supervisor for sixteen prospective teachers, otherwise qualified to teach homemaking work in adult classes. Consideration was given to making more effective the adult homemaking instruction in the war-time program.

5. Trade, related and academic teachers from the Trade Schools for Girls, Boston, Norwood, Springfield, and Waltham, and the David Hale Panning Trade School for Girls, Worcester, completed the teacher-training course in the 1943 vocational summer school which was held at the David Hale Panning Trade School for Girls, Worcester.

Training Teachers in Service.

1. A conference for supervisors of Practical Art Classes for women was held in March 1944, for the purpose of considering the progress of the program and making suggestions for greater help in connection with the war effort.

A conference for heads of all-day schools and heads of vocational household arts departments in large schools was conducted in May 1944, in Boston. This conference was held for the purpose of hearing reports of the North Atlantic Regional Conference and for evaluating programs of work and determining ways in which greater help may be given in connection with the wartime program.

2. Group conferences have been held during the year in various parts of the state for different types of vocational teachers in order to strengthen the wartime program.

3. Throughout the year one of the vocational household arts supervisors has evaluated and assembled material which has been sent not only to vocational household arts teachers, but to every community in which household arts work is taught, in order to bring to the attention of teachers valuable source material pertinent to wartime needs.

4. Promotion of further teacher improvement in the adult homemaking program has resulted from a questionnaire sent to the Dressmaking teachers in the state-aided Evening Practical Art Classes in Boston and vicinity. A Professional Improvement class was organized in Boston, meeting one evening weekly from March 24 to May 26, 1944. The course included three lectures on design; four clothing clinics to which teachers brought garments needing revamping and group members gave suggestions for desirable changes; and two lecture-demonstrations on how to test, use, and care for new fabrics. Twenty-five teachers were enrolled in this group.

5. Another Professional Improvement course, based on questionnaires sent to all Evening Practical Art teachers in Lawrence, Lowell, and Methuen, was conducted in Lawrence from March 10 to May 8, 1944. This course included one lecture and demonstration on repair of household equipment, one lesson on the repair of the sewing machine, one lecture-demonstration on wartime foods, two lectures on design, and two clothing clinics. Seventeen teachers were enrolled in this course.

6. A similar program was offered to teachers in the New Bedford, Fall River, Dighton, and Somerset area. The program was similar to that offered in Lawrence except that the teachers requested one lecture on War Problems of Adolescent Girls, and an extra lecture on accessories in connection with the lectures on design. This course was conducted from March 30 to May 28, 1944, with fifty teachers enrolled.

7. All teachers in Vocational Schools for women and girls have satisfactorily completed the professional improvement requirement for the year 1943-1944 through attendance at the 1943 or 1944 Worcester Summer Vocational Conference, or in some other way approved by the director of the respective school and the state supervisors of teacher-training.

ART IN INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

As color has become increasingly important to industry and to Craftsmen in this State, special attention was given during the year to a series of News Letters on this subject.

Five issues of the News Letter were prepared and distributed to business and industrial firms, to instructors in the Arts, and to Craftsmen. The express purpose was to give in condensed form, in one sequence of explanation, the data usually required in the study of color. This information came from a variety of sources, especially as the subject was approached from both five and six color theories. Special emphasis was given to the Munsell system, a five color theory, which has been widely accepted by large firms, the Bureau of Standards in Washington, and the Navy during the present war. The system offers exact description of the dimensions of color, and through its symbols is of immediate definite use through any form of communication.

Due to recently passed legislation providing for instruction in Handicrafts, to be administered as part of the Adult Practical Arts Home-making Program, the supervisor actively cooperated with the supervisor of that field, in the organization of classes in Handicrafts. The particular aim of the Department has been not only to secure the best instruction possible, but to see that the subjects of Design and Color have received attention in the measure they deserve.

A large degree of cooperation has been secured. At Rockport, through recommendation of a well qualified Craftsman, the services of an artist with unusual design ability was secured to lead a group of home-makers in the subject of design for hooked rugs. The members of the class were without previous design experience. The plan was to lead them to design subjects of their own choice, rather than rely on prepared rug designs of the type already stamped on burlap. In the short time now spent, results have justified this approach.

The Supervisor of Vocational Art Education also conducted three courses in Line and Color in Dress Design, in cooperation with the field of Household Arts Education, in Lawrence, Boston, and New Bedford.

DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION

The distributive education program during this past year has shifted and settled in its emphasis of strength and substance due in large measure to the cumulative effects of our total war effort and war economy. The day cooperative part-time phase of the work has grown slightly in the sense that new centers have been established, but in some instances the impact of a dislocated economy has jeopardized the current success of older programs. Decreasing school populations and the greater financial rewards available to youth in war industries or in areas of employment influenced by the war effort have operated to reduce the number of selections of the cooperative part-time program in Retailing in certain centers. This pattern is spotty and by no means consistent throughout the State. Further, its influence is lessening as greater numbers of youngsters find employment more difficult to obtain, or are convinced that preparation for a long term future is of more importance than immediate earnings.

The conventional evening extension program, except in the area of supervisory training, has not shown any particular growth over the past year. It would seem that until economic circumstances are more nearly normal, this particular service phase of instruction will remain in a state of general suspension. Every effort is being made to establish enough work in each center to keep the worth and significance of this instruction clearly before both merchant and school administrator alike.

Instruction on a part-time level has continued to make available to the merchants of the State, particularly on a seasonal basis, an effective personnel service in the induction and upgrading of store workers.

Of special significance this past year in the general development of our distributive education program has been the very great interest shown by merchants and business organizations in a series of special supervisory training programs geared to the needs of supervisory and administrative personnel. This instruction has been made available in two areas: employee instruction and human relations. These efforts have not only performed a rather spectacular service in the immediate usefulness to the store personnel reached, but more significantly there has been brought about through these devices in training an interest in the whole field of distributive education that has never been secured in other years.

Plans for post war training are being drawn at the present time. It is proposed to make available a program of instruction on all three levels of service intended to retrain present workers in the field of distribution for whom training has been largely neglected during these war years. It is also hoped that special training can be made available to returning veterans and discharged war workers that will fit them quickly and efficiently for employment in the distributive trades. Much of this planning must remain in tentative form until lines of cooperation and responsibility among the many agencies involved have been resolved.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

The development of vocational guidance programs in vocational schools was the primary activity of the Occupational Information and Vocational Counseling service. This activity required making a study of the existing guidance programs with the aim of further developing these programs to include the six functions of guidance and promoting the organization of guidance programs in schools not having functioning guidance programs.

"A plan for the selection of pupils for vocational training" was prepared and published in bulletin form. This bulletin was distributed to the Supervisors of Occupational Information and Guidance in the other states and to the directors and counselors of the vocational schools in this State by the Division of Vocational Education.

A conference of vocational school directors and counselors was held in January at the Brandeis Vocational High School, Boston, to explain the Occupational Information and Vocational Counseling service. The aim was to outline procedures and techniques necessary to make guidance programs effective in vocational schools. Selected speakers described their experiences in the following areas: the need for guidance in vocational schools, guidance practices in girls' vocational schools, techniques of interviewing, the pupil inventory, cooperation between vocational and junior high schools, the functions of placement and follow-up, and testing programs for the selection of pupils for vocational training. Sixty-one representatives from forty-nine vocational schools attended and reported that eighteen schools have organized guidance programs, fifteen have informal guidance programs, and sixteen have no organized guidance programs but give incidental guidance.

A series of conferences of vocational school counselors was held to develop plans for the organization of guidance programs in vocational schools. The State was divided into four areas: Boston, Worcester, Springfield and Taunton, with four conferences scheduled in each area. The following functions of guidance programs were presented for discussion: the pupil inventory, collecting and presenting occupational information, vocational counseling and vocational training information, and aptitude testing for the selection of pupils for vocational training. Fifty-nine counselors or potential counselors representing forty-two vocational schools attended.

The state supervisor participated in a follow-up survey of former pupils trained at the Attleboro Jewelry Trade School. This survey, initiated by Director M. Bereross Stratton in cooperation with Superintendent Ernest F. Forbes, was conducted in October, 1943. The purpose was to appraise the value of the training received at the trade school and to determine the desirability of continuing and expanding the offerings. The procedures were: (a) to interview former pupils, selected at random, to obtain their opinion regarding (1) the value of the training received in obtaining and progressing in employment, (2) a written statement covering the important points in (1) preceding, and (3) suggestions based upon their experience of possible changes in the school program that would help in better preparing pupils for employment; (b) to interview and secure information from employers of trade school pupils relative to (1) the value of the training

obtained in school in employment, (2) suggestions for improving the training given or adding new courses, and (3) general criticisms. Seven employers and forty-five former pupils were interviewed and the desired information was secured. A report was prepared and a copy submitted to each of the persons concerned.

At the request of the Consulting Committee on Vocational Technical Training, under the general supervision of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, John H. Studebaker, a State-wide study of the Electrical Equipment Manufacturing Industry was made. This was part of a nation-wide comprehensive study of opportunities for vocational technical training. The state supervisor was in charge of this study for Massachusetts. Personal interviews were held with personnel managers, employment managers, or others having equivalent authority. Fifteen concerns were contacted and information was obtained from twelve of them. This study was a data collection function with the gathered information to be submitted to the Washington office. The distribution and use of the report will be determined by the Committee at Washington.

Under the supervision of Director M. Norcross Stratton, a committee of eleven vocational school directors conducted a State-wide survey to determine the need for training in the vocational schools for employment in the Plastic Industry. The state supervisor prepared the survey blank and served on a sub-committee to summarize the findings and to make recommendations. The State was divided into areas, and each committee member interviewed the personnel director of the concerns in his area. The findings and recommendations were reported to the vocational school directors in conference at the Worcester Boys' Trade School in June, 1944. The report was accepted as one of progress and the information contained will be considered when developments in this field are contemplated.

The Division of Vocational Education in cooperation with the Massachusetts Veterans Rehabilitation Committee and the Boston Community Information and Counseling Center, sponsored a series of meetings at Ford Hall, Boston, for employment managers and personnel workers to provide factual information to aid them as they interview returning World War II veterans seeking employment. Selected personnel were secured to describe the following:

- a. The employment rights of veterans
- b. How to evaluate war training experience
- c. The physically disabled veteran
- d. The mentally disabled veteran
- e. State and Federal rehabilitation programs
- f. Panel discussion - Evaluating veterans for jobs
- g. Panel discussion - Interviewing veterans for jobs

Mr. Roland R. Barling of the Boston Counseling Center and the State Supervisor prepared the programs and acted as co-chairman of these meetings. Close to four hundred representatives were present at some of the meetings throughout the series of fourteen meetings.

The Pre-Employment and Supplementary Trainee Follow-up Surveys for the War Production Training programs were continued and completed. Eight pre-employment and three supplementary surveys were made. The total number of trainees contacted were: Pre-employment surveys; Salem, 340; Leominster, 446; Taunton, 646; Worcester, 1178; total for all centers, 2,608. Supplementary surveys; Leominster, 326; Taunton, 111; Worcester, 162; total all centers, 589. These surveys covered the period of training from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1944. The obtained information was tabulated and reported to the Washington office.

The Vocational Division was represented by this service at a conference of the War Manpower Commission, Training Within Industry Service. A part of this program was devoted to the services of training agencies associated with the Manpower Commission. The various training programs offered in the vocational schools and the guidance functions necessary to assist individuals in making wise selection of training programs were described. Fourteen representatives from industry and other agencies were present.

An all-day meeting centered around the methods whereby the guidance service could assist the program of vocational education was held at Beverly in March, 1944. The state supervisor outlined procedures to develop co-operation between the general and the trade schools which might be effective to their mutual advantage and described the guidance functions necessary to assist youth to plan a program of education and training based upon their interests, capacities and training opportunities. Twenty-five members of the administrative and teaching staffs were present.

Two thirty-hour courses, each carrying two credits toward the Bachelor of Science in Education (Vocational) degree at Fitchburg State Teachers College, were given to teachers in service during the year. The first, Techniques of Industrial Surveys, had twenty-one enrolled; the other, Principles of Vocational Guidance, has thirty-two enrolled. These courses were conducted on Saturday mornings beginning in September, 1943, and ending in May, 1944.

A meeting with the Newton Public School Administrative staff was arranged for Mr. Fred Fowler, Specialist, Occupational Information and Guidance Service of the U. S. Office of Education. Members of the staff described the guidance program in operation, especially the procedures for the selection of pupils for vocational training. This was a part of a nation-wide study conducted by the Washington office of this service.

Our service was represented at the Fifth National Conference of State Supervisors of Occupational Information and Guidance at Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, 1943. The theme of this conference was "The Schools and the 65,000,000 - The Role of Guidance Services in Building the Work-Fight Force". Forty-six States were represented. A report of the proceedings was submitted to the Director of the Vocational Division.

Assistance was given to the Sub-division of Teacher-Training by testing twenty-six applicants for the Teacher-Training course required by all prospective vocational school teachers. Aptitude tests were

administered to three men to plan a program of rehabilitation training by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. Thirty-three individuals who sought advice concerning their educational problems were assisted in making proper adjustments.

The information gathered from the Salem High School census conducted in the spring of 1943 was analyzed and the findings pertaining to vocational education were outlined and discussed with Superintendent Clark E. McDermith.

This service assisted the Fitchburg Vocational School director and counselor to institute an aptitude testing program for the selection of pupils for vocational training. Other assistance was given to vocational school counselors during visits to the various schools.

The state supervisor accompanied a group of twenty-three superintendents of schools and high school principals on a two-day visit to Fort Devens in February. The purpose of this visit was to obtain first hand information of the induction procedures to assist the school administrators in guiding youth before induction into the Armed Forces. Over 12,000 Educational Experience Summary cards were distributed to high schools, private schools, or agencies requesting them. These cards were valuable in supplying educational information that would help in classifying and assigning youth when entering military service.

REVIEW OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

LEGISLATION

No new legislation affecting the work of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was enacted during the 1942-1943 Session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Historically, rehabilitation services were first made available to the public when, on June 3, 1920, the President of the United States approved an Act of Congress "to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment." In Massachusetts this Act was accepted by the State Legislature and approved by the Governor on May 25, 1921, and under this authority the Rehabilitation Section of the Department of Education began work on August 25, 1921.

The President of the United States on July 6, 1943, approved Public Law 115 (78th Congress), referred to as the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, providing for an expansion of the work and requiring the State Board of Vocational Education to submit a State Plan of Administration and Supervision for the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. On October 5, 1943, ninety days after the passage of the new law, the Act of June 3, 1920 was automatically repealed.

Under Section 2 of the new Vocational Rehabilitation Act, the State Plan submitted for approval shall:

"(1) designate the State board of vocational education (herein referred to as the 'State board') as the sole agency for the administration, supervision, and control of the State plan; except that where under the State's law, the State blind commission, or other agency which provides assistance or services to the blind is authorized to provide them vocational rehabilitation, the plan shall provide for administration by such State blind commission or other State agency of the part of the plan under which vocational rehabilitation is provided the blind; Provided, That in any State which by law has established a rehabilitation commission prior to the date of enactment of this Act, with authority to provide rehabilitation services to disabled individuals, the State board may delegate to such commission all or any part of the operation of the State plan, under a written agreement of cooperation approved by the Administrator;

(2) provide that the State treasurer (or, if there be no State treasurer, the officer exercising similar functions for the State) be appointed as custodian of funds received under this Act from the Federal Government and receive and provide for the proper custody of such funds;

(3) show the plan, policies, and methods to be followed in carrying out the work under the State plan and in its administration and supervision;

(4) provide that vocational rehabilitation under the plan shall be made available only to classes of unfortunate individuals defined by the Administrator;

(5) contain such provisions as to the qualifications of personnel for appointment in administering the plan as are necessary to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards; the duty of the Administrator in approving a plan shall be solely the determination of whether the plan contains such provisions, but the Administrator shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, method of selection, tenure of office, or compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such provisions;

(6) provide such methods of administration, other than establishment and maintenance of personnel standards, as are found by the Administrator to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the plan;

(7) provide that the State Board will make such reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Administrator may from time to time require, and comply with such provisions as he may from time to time find necessary to secure the correctness and verification of such reports;

(8) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State under this Act shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, preservation, erection, or repair of any building or buildings, or for the purchase or rental of any land for administrative purposes;

(9) provide such rules, regulations, and standards with respect to expenditures upon which Federal grants are made available under section 3 (a) as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary, including (A) provisions designed to secure good conduct, regular attendance, and cooperation of trainees and reduction of allowances in the case of on-the-job training; (B) maximum fees which may be paid for training and maximum duration of training; (C) maximum schedules of fees for surgery, therapeutic treatment, hospitalization, and medical examination, and for prosthetic devices; and (D) maximum rates of compensation of personnel; and

(10) provide that vocational rehabilitation provided under the State plan shall be available, under such rules and regulations as the Administrator shall prescribe, to any civil employee of the United States disabled while in the performance of his duty and to any war disabled civilian (as defined in section 10.)

(b) The Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a) of this section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds under such plan as would (1) substantially increase the costs of vocational rehabilitation in the State, or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of the State plan in carrying out the purposes of this Act."

The Massachusetts State Board of Vocational Education through its Executive Officer, the Commissioner of Education, submitted six copies of a Plan meeting these requirements to the U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency, on January 16, 1944. On February 19, 1944, the Plan was approved by the Director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Under the approved plan the guiding principles of rehabilitation remain the same, but an increased number of services will be authorized in behalf of handicapped people, and new financial arrangements between the Federal and State offices have been formulated. In this connection it is perhaps advisable to quote Section 3 of Public Law 111 in full:

"(a) From the sums made available pursuant to section 2, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for vocational rehabilitation, for each quarter or other shorter payment period prescribed by the Administrator, the sum of amounts he determines to be—

(1) the necessary cost (exclusive of administrative expenses) to such State under the plan of providing vocational rehabilitation during the period for which such payment is to be made to disabled individuals certified to the State by the Administrator as war disabled civilians;

(2) one-half of necessary expenditures under such plan in such period (exclusive of administrative expenses) for rehabilitation training and medical examinations where necessary to determine eligibility for vocational rehabilitation, the nature of rehabilitation services required, or occupational limitations, in the case of other disabled individuals; and

(3) one-half of necessary expenditures under such plan in such period (exclusive of administrative expenses) for rehabilitation services specified in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E), to disabled individuals (not including war disabled civilians) found to require financial assistance with respect thereto, after full consideration of the eligibility of such individual for any similar benefit by way of pension, compensation, or insurance, such rehabilitation services being—

(A) corrective surgery or therapeutic treatment necessary to correct or substantially modify a physical condition which is static and constitutes a substantial handicap to employment, but is of such a nature that such correction or modification should eliminate or substantially reduce such handicap within a reasonable length of time;

(B) necessary hospitalization, in no case to exceed ninety days, in connection with surgery or treatment specified in subparagraph (A);

(C) transportation, occupational licenses and customary occupational tools and equipment not mentioned elsewhere in this subsection;

(D) such prosthetic devices as are essential to obtaining or retaining employment;

(E) maintenance not exceeding the estimate cost of subsistence during training, including the cost of any necessary books and other training material.

(4) expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the plan, including necessary administrative costs in connection with providing the foregoing services to, and admission and placement of, disabled individuals."

ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION

The State Plan having been approved, it became incumbent upon the Commissioner of Education, acting in his capacity of Executive Officer for the State Board of Vocational Education, to arrange to have the services heretofore rendered by the Rehabilitation Section of the Division of Vocational Education transferred to a newly organized Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. Accordingly, he presented the following action at a meeting of the State Board of Vocational Education held March 25, 1944:

"It was, therefore, moved, seconded and

RESOLVED: That in accordance with the provisions of the State Plan of Administration and Supervision for the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, the State Board for Vocational Education approve the establishment of a Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in the Department of Education.

It was also moved, seconded and

RESOLVED: That in accordance with the provisions of the State Plan of Administration and Supervision for the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation the State Board for Vocational Education approve the appointment of Herbert A. Feltus as Director of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, said appointment to be effective as of April 1, 1944."

On April 1, 1944, therefore, the Director began organization of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in accordance with the new State Plan which, in providing additional services, necessarily involved additional staff for administration, for the conduct of establishing district offices, and the appointment of medical and technical advisory committees who will act up the physical restoration program which will provide corrective surgery and therapeutic treatment within the definition of the Plan as part of the complete rehabilitation of physically handicapped individuals.

Training is given in any case where it clearly leads to a better status for the handicapped individual, the cost of training being covered by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. Any rehabilitation service other than maintenance can be provided without determination of need to any eligible war-disabled civilian or to any civil employee of the United States disabled during the performance of duty.

For disabled individuals, other than those indicated, all rehabilitation services except training are provided only after individual physical need has been determined. Thus, corrective surgery, therapeutic treatment, habilitation, prosthetic appliances, maintenance, transportation, occupation training, and all customary occupational tools

and equipment will be supplied only after the fact of need has been decided.

The State Board will organize a panel of competent physicians and specialists to formulate policies regarding costs of medical examinations, corrective surgery, and therapeutic treatment as well as professional and hospital rates in connection with physical restoration services. It is planned that when details of the operation are completed, twenty-five literature concerning policies will be made available.

COOPERATION

The cooperation rendered by schools, hospitals, public and private welfare agencies, organizations working with physically handicapped and special health problems, labor unions, civic organizations, insurance companies, and employers is gratefully acknowledged. In the anticipated expansion, the continued help of all of the above agencies is urged in order that every eligible physically handicapped person may profit to the full by the services offered. The working arrangements already established with the Division of the Blind, Department of Industrial Accidents, Department of Public Health, Department of Public Welfare, and the United States Employment Service have continued to the benefit of each department concerned.

During the period covered by this report at the request of the National Executive Service, short intensive courses for employment in defense industries were provided for a large number of men who were classified as unfit for military duty.

MAINTENANCE

Experience has shown the importance of providing maintenance in certain rehabilitation programs where it has been shown that without financial assistance handicapped individuals are unable to pursue a course of rehabilitation training. In some cases trainees when they enroll in training are obliged to leave their own communities and required to live in some distant city. In determining need of an applicant applying for financial assistance during the training period, the expert services of the Department of Public Welfare are still available to the Division of Rehabilitation.

During the year ending June 30, 1944, fourteen applications for maintenance were filed with the Division of Rehabilitation and subsequently approved by the Department of Public Welfare.

REGISTRATION

From its inception in August 1922 through June 30, 1944, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has offered its services to 17,733 persons in the Commonwealth. From that group of physically handicapped persons 7,477 accepted the services and were registered as active cases and given vocational guidance and rehabilitation training. Of the 7,477 cases registered 4,364 were subsequently rehabilitated by training and obtaining employment. The cases of 3,113 persons were closed for such reasons as illness, death, inability to pursue the training profitably, or opportunity to enter into other employment. A full classification of registrations is shown in Table I on page

During the year ending June 30, 1944, 344 persons were placed in training by the Division, employment training comprising 53 cases or 15.4% of the program. Employment training, or training on the job, the system adopted universally throughout the country to assist in preparing our country to enter World War II was used by the Division of Rehabilitation early in its career. The trainee has the opportunity of working on production from the beginning, under employment conditions, and learns from the first lesson in the training program the importance of each step given by his instructor. In other types of training programs, public schools and public institutions furnished training in 116 or 33.7% of all cases.

Each year a study has been made of persons placed in employment and rehabilitation during that year for the purpose of comparing their earnings power before and after their cases were referred to the Division of Rehabilitation. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, 477 persons were classified as rehabilitated by the Division. All placements resulting in a weekly wage have been included.

For the group rehabilitated during the period covered by this report, the average weekly wage at the date of reference to the Division was \$2.46 as compared to \$28.44 after rehabilitation, showing an increase of \$25.98 per week per capita, or of the sum of \$544,407.92 for the entire number. This increase in earnings amounts to \$705,425.76 in a year: a substantial annual payroll established as a result of Rehabilitation Services.

It should be borne in mind that these placements are made at the minimum or beginner's wage in nearly every instance. As the rehabilitants acquire further skill and experience, their earnings accordingly increase.

The 100 occupations for which training was provided for 344 trainees during the period of this report include the following:

Accountant	Bill press operator
Amateur window	Bookkeeper
Assembler	Bookkeeper and statistician
Bench	Bookkeeper and typist
Blue print and plans	Broom maker and fitter
Brushes	Bucket drillor
Tag machine	Building maintenance man
Attendant nurse	Button inspector
Automobile	Cabinet maker
Battery repairman	Caretaker
Body repairman	Caterer
Electric work and repairman	Copier
Frame fixer	Coverlet
General repairman	Child care and practice teaching
Ignition man	Children's dress designer
Mechanics	Clerk
Radio installer and servicer	Desk
Refinisher	General Office
Spray painter	Office machine operator
Upholsterer	Planning and production
Bandage roller	Shipping
Barber	Statistical
Boutician	Stock
	Tabulating machine operator

Clothes presser
 Conductor operator
 Copy man
 Dental mechanic
 Die filer--tool company
 Die setter
 Domestic
 Draftsman
 Architectural
 Machine
 Tracer
 Structural
 Dressmaker
 Drill press operator
 Electrical instrument inspector
 Electric welder
 Electrician
 Elevator operator
 Filer--machine shop
 Filer--card
 Folder--infants and
 children's underswear
 Frankfurter linker
 Furniture maker
 Gunmaker
 Gato man
 Greenhouse worker
 Grinding machine operator
 Hair picker
 Hand cuff fitter
 Hand compositor
 Hand weaving
 Machinery repairing
 Hooding orderly
 Hotel maintenance man
 House man
 Inspection--small assembly
 Interior decorator
 Jewelry
 Jeweler
 Soldier
 Laboratory technician
 Large order cooking
 Lath operator
 Laundry sorter
 Laundry worker
 Lane grinder
 Light manufacturing--
 National Defense
 Linotype operator
 Machinist
 Apprentice
 Clock assembler
 Mechanist
 Machine operator--box making
 Messeng
 Metal cutting
 Medical secretary

Metal layout man
 Milling machine operator
 Milliner
 Mirror making and glass cutting
 Smith's operator
 Musical instrument manufacturing
 National Defense teacher--
 Drafting and blue print
 Nursery school instructor
 Optical worker and lens grinder
 Printer
 Paper inspector and sorter
 Pattern maker
 Photographer--commercial
 Piano finisher
 Polisher
 Picture frame maker
 Photo retoucher
 Plastic molding machine operator
 Pottery maker
 Power machine stitcher
 Single and double needle
 Program
 Precision instrument assembling
 Printer
 Radio manufacturer
 Solderer
 Service man
 Tester
 Technician
 Raincoat assembler
 Refrigerator maintenance man
 Safety engineer
 Sashman
 Sander and finisher
 Scientific instrument manufacturing
 Seamstress
 Sheet metal worker
 Shoe
 Machine assembling
 Repairer
 Sole spotter
 Stitcher
 Taper
 Show card writer and sign painter
 Sign painting and truck lettering
 Stationery firm--second-class
 Stenographer
 Surgical instrument maker
 Textile classifying
 Toy box machine operator
 Tool crib keeper
 Tool maker's apprentice
 Tool maker
 Tool room attendant
 Ty list
 Upholsterer
 Watch repairman

Watch and clock repairmen
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing
Shaver and polisher—clocks and planes
Welder—also engraving

Welder—electric cables
Wood finishing
Wood working
Wood workers and furniture repair

Following is a summary of the work of the Division of Rehabilitation from August 1931 to June 30, 1944.

Cases.....	104,880
Projects.....	17,783
Cases Referred.....	7,877
Registrants placed after training.....	3,123
Registrants placed without training.....	1,004
Registrants rehabilitated.....	4,364
Registrants closed for all other causes.....	2,731

Total number of War referrals (do not include above figures)
March 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944.

Referred by the American Red Cross.....	644
Referred by the Massachusetts Selective Service System.....	60
Referred by Massachusetts Selective Service System through the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.....	10,310

REMARKS

Statistical data preceding this paragraph give a factual picture of the types of services rendered to physically handicapped men and women whose cases have been referred to the Division of Rehabilitation both during the current year and from the establishment of the service in August, 1931. The War figures are included to show the increased volume of work that has had to be handled during this period. It has been gratifying to rehabilitation workers to note the change in attitude on the part of employers in their willingness to consider physically handicapped workers. Employers have particularly appreciated the workers who had acquired enough skill to enter productive work immediately upon being hired. Recognition of the efficient service rendered by physically handicapped employees during the critical war period conclusively proves that training with a definite objective is a basic step in most rehabilitation programs.

The Division of Rehabilitation in broadening its scope and services undertakes to mobilize a comprehensive service of rehabilitation to restore men and women, injured in industry or by accident or illness, to their proper places in the productive forces of the day.

ILLUSTRATIVE CASES

To show the human side of rehabilitation problems, brief illustrative case histories demonstrate some of the difficulties attendant upon making men and women eligible for rehabilitation services truly self supporting. Vocational Rehabilitation is fortunate in the flexibility which it can bring to its work.

ADULT INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

A single man, 36 years of age, handicapped by multiple sclerosis affecting both legs and arms and in addition carrying a serious speech defect was referred to the Rehabilitation Division in 1937. During the period he was known to the Division he was never able to obtain regular employment due to lack of any skill, and he would not accept any offers to enter vocational training. The Rehabilitation Division made many attempts to place him due to his insistence upon employment. The United States Employment Service cooperated frequently with their services, but also without success. Finally the man realized that his disability was beginning to point in one direction and that was that he would soon become unemployable. It was at this point that he agreed to begin a three-months' course as a machine operator at a local public vocational school in a war defense training course. On account of the close supervision necessary in this type of work, he found training every day for eight hours a day very difficult at first, but gradually the regular habit of repetitive operations gave him an acquired skill which he had never had. He became interested in what he was doing and expressed the wish that he had begun training years earlier. At the end of three months he obtained employment, allied with his training, and is still on the job earning \$36.00 a week in a local defense plant. His case is an excellent example of the soundness of suitable rehabilitation training.

ADULT INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

A young man, age 27, employed as a skilled laborer for five years had his left hand crushed in a mining machine while at work. His case was referred to the Rehabilitation Division by the Department of Industrial Accidents. The man had little use of his left hand as a result of the accident and his former employer was unable to offer any employment which would enable him to return to work with a satisfactory earning capacity.

After an evaluation of the young man's background, aptitudes, and placement possibilities, a course in business accounting was chosen. He entered the course and from the first showed marked interest and ability in this field of study. The insurance company from whom the young man received his working accident insurance was very interested in his progress at the school and watched with interest the unfolding of the rehabilitation plan. Upon completion of the course, the insurance company itself offered the young man a position as accountant which he accepted at a starting wage of \$36.00 a week. The company has advised the young man that his future earnings will be limited only by his ability and interest.

ADULT INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

A young girl, age 22, suffering from infantile paralysis of the spine since childhood, applied to the Rehabilitation Division for a suitable training program. The girl's physical condition required that she wear a metal brace from the hips to the shoulders and make necessary that she have sedentary work. After an evaluation of the girl's physical assets as well as her aptitudes and inclinations and the possibility of suitable employment a program in power machine stitching was planned. The girl entered wholeheartedly into the program given through the means of a sheltered workshop. After ten months of very satisfactory training the

girl was ready for placement in private industry. A position with a manufacturer of military equipment was found and the girl placed into employment at an average weekly wage of \$30 as a result of her acquired skill.

REHABILITATION

A young man was first brought to the attention of the Rehabilitation Division when he was sixteen years of age and attending his first year of a public high school. At the age of five, he had been stricken with a severe case of infantile paralysis. The disease had left him the use of his hands and arms, but in order to walk he had to wear heavy braces on his legs and wore crutches. In spite of these handicaps he never lost his courageous spirit and completed his formal education with credit in average time. When his course ended, the high school principal who had known the young man asked the Rehabilitation Division to send out a vocational program in training. Throughout the training at the trade school, it was clear this young man had found an adequate objective and would progress rapidly. Upon completion of his vocational school course, it seemed wise to give him further training in the use of the linotype machine. In his case this type of advanced training involved his living away from home. His parents were consulted and naturally were pleased at the fine progress made, but felt they could not afford the expenses of board and room while he was receiving this important additional training. The cost for training could at once be assumed by the Rehabilitation Division. Upon further investigation the Rehabilitation Division secured from the Department of Public Welfare approval for the expenditure of Rehabilitation funds to maintain this young man during training. The young man did excellent work on the linotype and was highly respected at the school. When he had completed his training, the Rehabilitation Division placed the young man in a newspaper plant in a small town with a starting wage of \$20.00 a week and the opportunity to increase his earnings as his skill improves.

REHABILITATION

A young man, aged 17, a victim since childhood of infantile paralysis, which affected both legs, causing the use of double braces and crutches, was referred by a hospital school for crippled children, maintained by the State, to the Division of Rehabilitation in order that a program might be planned that would lead to industrial employment. In view of the fact that the boy evidenced a strong interest in fine mechanical precision work and that the doctor in charge recommended that training and employment be at bench level, a program in watch repairing was clearly suitable. Through the employment of a skilled craftsman as tutor, the boy was placed in training for a period of ten years in a watchmaking school. A thorough course in the fundamentals of watch repairing and watchmaking was given. Upon completion of the course as the boy reached an employable age and with the full approval of the school doctor, he was placed in employment as a skilled repairer of precision gauges in a war production industry at an average salary of \$37.00 per week. The young man plans after the war to have his own watch repair shop, but for the duration of the war he is contributing his highly skilled technique to the war effort.

REHABILITATION

A veteran of World War I, age 47, married and with three dependent children, applied to the Rehabilitation Division for financial assistance

in the purchase of two artificial legs. This man had had both limbs amputated below the knee as a result of an infection fourteen years before. He had been employed by his present employer for the previous two years as a polisher and buffer in a war production job but due to his limited earning capacity and past history of protracted illness he had been unable to set aside sufficient funds to pay the cost of new limbs. He had, however, through his earnings been able to support his family without aid from any outside source. In light of the fact that the appliances worn by the man were beyond repair, and in order to keep him employable, his case was considered feasible for the services of the Rehabilitation Division. Consequently the Division cooperated in the purchase of the new limbs and the man stayed in gainful employment as an asset to the community and his country. He is at present earning \$35.00 per week.

COMBINATION SERVICE

A married man, age 43, both legs amputated (one above and one below the knee), who knew of the work of the Rehabilitation Division from past contact, wrote to the Rehabilitation Division seeking employment and offering his services to the war effort. Although the man's industrial background was limited for the most part to work of a selling nature, he had previous to his accident, a background of two years of college covering basic Physics and General Chemistry. In cooperation with the United States Employment Service, a canvass of employers was made in the area in which the man lived. After many contacts with many firms, a cooperative employer evinced interest and granted the man a personal interview. The employer was impressed with the man's latent ability and agreed to start him on routine tests in the factory laboratory. By the use of University Extension Courses for home study, supplied through the Rehabilitation Division, the worker was able to expand his knowledge and apply that skill to his job. The employer was enthusiastic about the progress of the worker on the job and increased the responsibility of his work in proportion to the skill he was constantly improving through further study. The employer has made also many minor physical changes in the job such as placing the work on the street level, in order that the worker may be made as physically comfortable as possible. Today the man is happily employed in a job with security and an expanding future at \$40.00 a week.

STATISTICAL PRESENTATION OF REGISTRANTS

July 1, 1943 -- June 30, 1944

	Aug. 27, 1921 June 30, 1943		July 1, 1943 June 30, 1944		Aug. 27, 1921 June 30, 1944	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
(A) Age Groups						
Under 21 years.....	2260	30.86	106	26.97	2366	30.66
21-30 years.....	2327	31.77	143	36.39	2470	32.01
31-40 years.....	1338	18.27	76	19.34	1414	18.32
41-50 years.....	837	11.43	39	9.92	876	11.35
51-over.....	5549	7.49	29	7.38	578	7.49
Unknown.....	13	.18	0	0.00	13	.17
(B) Disability						
Hand.....	1189	16.23	32	8.14	1221	15.82
Hands.....	128	1.75	8	2.04	136	1.76
Arm.....	565	7.71	22	5.60	587	7.61
Arms.....	55	.75	0	0.00	55	.71
Leg.....	1666	22.75	64	16.28	1730	22.42
Legs.....	507	6.92	22	5.60	529	6.85
Hand-arm.....	70	.96	0	0.00	70	.91
Hand-Leg.....	27	.37	0	0.00	27	.35
Arm-leg.....	63	.86	0	0.00	63	.82
Multiple.....	47	.64	0	0.00	47	.61
Vision.....	331	4.52	36	9.16	367	4.76
Hearing.....	1109	15.14	25	6.36	1134	14.69
General debility.....	101	1.38	0	0.00	101	1.31
Miscellaneous.....	1466	20.02	184	46.82	1650	21.38
(C) Education						
None.....	171	2.34	2	.50	173	2.24
1-6 grades.....	1068	14.58	42	10.69	1110	14.38
7-9 grades.....	2957	40.37	125	31.81	3082	39.94
10-12 grades.....	2431	33.19	162	41.22	2593	33.60
Beyond 12 grades.....	697	9.52	62	15.78	759	9.84
(D) Type of Training						
Public educational institution.....	1598	36.92	106	43.44	1704	38.10
Private educational institution.....	707	17.05	62	25.41	769	17.19
Employment training...	1226	29.30	52	21.31	1278	28.57
Tutors.....	158	3.65	1	.41	159	3.55
Correspondence.....	376	9.01	10	4.10	386	8.63
Special training agencies	164	4.07	13	5.33	177	3.96
(E) Origin of Disability						
Employment accidents..	2088	28.95	51	12.98	2139	28.75
Public accidents.....	971	13.74	53	13.49	1024	13.76
Disease.....	3376	48.33	249	63.36	3625	48.82
Congenital.....	613	8.98	40	10.17	653	8.67
(F) Sex						
Male.....	5772	81.73	315	19.85	6087	81.80
Female.....	1276	18.27	78	80.15	1354	18.20

Table 3
VITAL STATISTICS

PERIOD — January 27, 1931 to June 30, 1932

I. Contacts

	Current month	Totals to date
Contacts		
Total contacts.....	606	134,880
Interviews:		
Original.....	76	11,660
Subsequent.....	718	128,144
General.....	32	8,368
By correspondence only.....	30	13,778

II. Cases

	Current month	Totals to date
Prospects		
Total prospects.....	48	17,793
Type of handicap:		
Industrial.....	36	7,893
Otherwise.....	30	10,000
Registrations:		
Total registrations.....	36	7,477
Source of reference:		
Industrial Accident Board....	3	860
Other Public Agencies.....	15	5,006
Hospitals.....	9	1,028
Social agencies.....	6	978
Insurance companies.....	0	173
U.S. Compensation Commission.	0	70
Self applications.....	4	1,003
Employers.....	0	112

III. Action Taken in Registrations

	Current month registrations	Previous registrations	Current month totals	Totals to date
Total registrations.....	36	161	197	7,477
Under advisement.....	11	17	108	108
Under supervision				
Placed without training..	4	1	5	1,404
Put in training.....	30	12	32	8,154
Placed after training....	1	1	2	8,128
Dismissed.....	0	100	100	7,066

IV. Analysis of Training

	Current month registrations	Previous registrations	Current month totals	Totals to date
Total put in training.....	30	12	30	5,154
Institutional:				
Day.....	8	3	10	1,330
Evening.....	2	1	3	304
Private:				
Day.....	6	3	9	565
Evening.....	0	0	0	308
Employment.....	3	3	6	1,168
Others.....	0	0	0	194
Correspondence.....	1	3	4	303
Special training agency..	0	0	0	1,067

V. Analysis of Courses

	Current month registrations	Previous registrations	Current month totals	Totals to date
Total Courses.....	0	180	180	7,086
Rehabilitated:				
By placement.....	0	66	66	1,278
After school training....	0	47	47	1,377
After employment training	0	15	15	1,009
Other courses:				
Not eligible.....	0	0	0	78
Not susceptible.....	0	0	0	381
Service rejected.....	0	1	1	677
Med.....	0	0	0	80
Other.....	0	21	21	1,806

VI. Summary

	Current month	Totals to date	Percent condition of registrants
Contacts.....	866	104,030	--
Prospects.....	48	17,793	--
Registrations:			
Total.....	86	7,477	84
Under advisement only...	11	168	178
Placed without training.	4	1,404	45*
Put in training	30	5,154	350**
Placed after training...	1	2,122	30*
Closures	0	7,086	7,086

* and still under supervision.

** and still in training.

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Enrolments

Total enrolments since the founding of the Division of University Extension in 1915 amounted to 622,779 at the close of the fiscal year, July 1, 1943 - June 30, 1944. Of this total 11,520 enrolled during the current year; 6,085 in correspondence courses and 12,435 in extension classes.

Because the previous fiscal year (December 1, 1942 - June 30, 1943) was of only seven months' duration, a fair comparison of enrolment figures between the current and previous year can only be made by prorating the numbers on a monthly basis. According to this, correspondence enrolment rose from 420 per month in 1942-43 to 507 in 1943-44, an increase of approximately 21 per cent, while class enrolments fell from 1,375 per month to 1,036 in the same period, a decrease of approximately 25 per cent.

These figures further indicate the war trend away from classes and toward correspondence courses. This trend was made inevitable, 1) because of the difficulties of attending classes on account of transportation curtailments and the entrance of more and more students into the war services, 2) because of the convenience of taking correspondence courses under these circumstances, and 3) because the Division's home study courses were chosen by the United States Armed Forces Institute for men in the armed services.

Distribution of enrolments according to types of instruction for the past ten years:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Correspondence</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Total</u>
1934-35	4,596	26,133	308	30,729
1935-36	4,049	25,800		30,157
1936-37	4,790	30,197		34,987
1937-38	4,365	35,043		39,408
1938-39	3,452	31,005		34,457
1939-40	3,484	29,576		33,060
1940-41	3,464	28,453		31,917
1941-42	3,454	22,031		25,485
1942-43*	2,943	9,621		12,564
1943-44	6,085	12,435		18,520

* Seven months only (December 1, 1942-June 30, 1943)

Expenditures and Receipts

To provide for instruction, the Division expended \$169,433.99*, but it returned to the State Treasury \$130,955.27, collected in charges for courses, materials and services. To this amount should be added a credit of \$10,000.00 (at the estimated rate of \$10 per student) for "free" instruction to 67 disabled veterans, 5 blind students, and 1,016 inmates of correctional institutions, hospitals, and sanatoria to whom the Division is required by law to furnish instruction without charge.

By taking credit for these 1088 "free" enrolments, the net cost to the Commonwealth for operating University Extension for the fiscal year 1943-44 was \$27,598.72. Compared to the net cost of \$42,897.37 in the previous short fiscal year, 1942-43, there is indicated a decrease per month of \$3,826.29 in operating costs. This decrease, following upon increases in earlier war years, may be accounted for because of the greater efficiency of the Division now that the necessarily expensive conversion to war time had been full effected.

Comparison of expenditures, receipts, and enrolments for the past ten years:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Net Cost</u> * *	<u>Enrolments</u>
1934-35	\$163,633.78	\$170,776.10	\$12,857.68	30,784
1935-36	172,871.67	147,517.14	25,354.53	30,157
1936-37	172,200.88	177,924.85	5,723.97	34,987
1937-38	203,822.19	199,534.33	4,287.86	39,413
1938-39	186,981.32	173,900.34	13,080.98	34,457
1939-40	183,703.52	174,157.46	9,546.06	33,060
1940-41	192,064.95	171,662.29	20,402.66	31,922
1941-42	186,569.67	141,012.82	45,556.85	25,467
1942-43**	98,836.43	53,342.06	45,494.37	12,564
1943-44	169,433.99	130,955.27	38,478.72	18,520

* Prorated

* * Before reductions for "free" enrolments.

* ** Seven months only (December 1, 1942 - June 30, 1943)

† Profit

Correspondence Instruction

While the Division revised its correspondence courses to meet the immediate and urgent demands of a country at war, it also maintained the full complement of its regular academic home study subjects. The reason for this was because of the large number of men in the services who were receiving correspondence instruction under the auspices of the United States

Armed Forces Institute (USAFI). These men were not only concerned with learning skills for war but also with keeping up their regular schooling under war conditions. The USAFI, in choosing the Division's cooperation, had this in mind: to the fullest extent possible men in the services were to be given the opportunity to keep up their regular studies. As was mentioned in the annual report of 1942-43, the Massachusetts Division of University Extension was one of seventy-five extension divisions throughout the country to be chosen by the USAFI to cooperate in this essential and far-sighted program which enlisted a total enrolment of 2,663 in the current year. This represents an increase of 2,490 over the previous year, and approximately 44 per cent of the total home study enrolment of 6,005 for 1943-44.

The correspondence bulletin published in January 1944 listed 191 courses, an increase of 25 courses over the preceding bulletin published in 1943. Among the new war time courses listed were the following: Pre-Flight Aeronautics, Mathematics for the Aviation Trades, Airplane Structure and Rigging, Aircraft Engines, Pre-Flight Meteorology, Astronomy, Pre-Flight Navigation, Navigation, Navigation Calculations, Advanced Shop Mathematics, and Foreman Training.

Also continued was the Division's Supervised Home Study Program for High Schools. This service consists of furnishing correspondence lesson material and correcting lesson reports for high school pupils who study the lessons and prepare the reports under a teacher's supervision during regularly assigned periods in the school day. The service has proved invaluable in supplementing the regular curriculum of smaller high schools. The course most in demand has been Pre-Flight Aeronautics.

Class Instruction

Despite war handicaps including inadequate classroom space, poor locations of classrooms, curtailed transportation, and the steady march of prospective students into the armed services, the Division took pains to offer such class courses as would not only help in the immediate war effort but in maintaining morale. Moreover the Division made a point of conducting classes even though the enrolments were below the profitable level. These same classes in peace time would have been automatically cancelled.

An important bulletin published in 1943 was devoted exclusively to advertising "Win The War Courses". Students taking any of these courses were offered a complete refund in the event they should be called into active service or transferred from this area before they had completed their studies. Another typical bulletin of this period was devoted to Pre-Induction Subjects. These included Map Making and Map Reading, Elements of Camouflage, Aviation Mathematics, Physics for Pilots, Psychology for Military and Naval Officers, Aeronautical Meteorology, Aerial Navigation, Fundamentals of Electricity, and Fundamentals of Machines.

Distribution of extension classes and enrollments by subjects:

Type of Courses	<u>Boston and Cambridge</u>		<u>Out-of-Town</u>		Total classes	Total enrollments
	Class- es	Enrol- ments	Class- es	Enrol- ments		
Civil Service Preparation	15	447	11	242	26	689
Industrial and Trade	49	968	15	194	64	1162
War Service Preparation	32	817	15	239	47	1106
Business and Professional	100	2538	29	900	129	3038
English and Literature	13	373	6	120	19	493
Foreign Languages	35	593	25	576	60	1449
Science and Mathematics	19	375	10	171	29	546
History and Economics	11	226	17	471	28	697
Teacher Training	10	174	12	207	22	381
Home-Making	9	246	2	34	11	330
Self-Improvement	33	1006	2	44	35	1050
Cultural and Hobby	39	1085	5	144	44	1229
Geography Agriculture	3	48	3	54	6	102
Health and Nutrition	6	147	1	16	7	163
	374	9343	153	3092	527	12435

Distribution of extension classes and enrollments by cities and towns:

Cities & Towns	Classes	Enrollments	Cities & Towns	Classes	Enrollments
Amherst	1	24	Lowell	15	339
Boston	161	3975	Lynn	1	12
Bridgewater	4	74	Marlboro	2	101
Brockton	2	53	Methuen	1	15
Brookline	2	37	New Bedford	6	172
Cambridge	213	5368	Northampton	2	46
Canton	1	19	Quincy	1	33
Dedham	3	82	Salem	4	96
Franklin	2	30	Somerset	2	47
Greenfield	3	52	Southbridge	40	614
Melbrook	1	54	Springfield	18	349
Holyoke	1	36	Westfield	8	111
Hyannis	4	30	West Haverbury	1	51
Laurence	14	360	Worcester	14	265
		Totals	28	527	12,435

Visual and Auditory Instruction Service

The Division continued to concentrate upon the distribution of films, recordings, and stereoptican slides bearing on the war effort. It published an important bulletin on auditory and visual instruction in war time. It made available the following additional films, stereoptican programs and radio recordings dealing with civilian defense and war information: Coast Guard Spars, Down Where the North Begins, Everybody's War, Grain That Built The Hemisphere, Harvests of Tomorrow, Mission Accomplished, Our Enemy-The Japanese, Pan-American Bazaar, Right of Way,

Schools to the South, United States News Review, Venezuela Moves Ahead, and What To Do in a Gas Attack. Total receipts in rental charges for films, slides and machines were \$2,351.67 for the fiscal year 1943-44.

Early in 1944 the Division made a first step toward closer cooperation with Boston broadcasting companies in presenting educational programs for young people. The first offering was Living Literature, broadcast in cooperation with WEE Boston, WEEA Springfield, beginning March, 1944.

Adult Civic Education

Adult Civic Education continued with its enlarged war program. This included accelerated program for preparing the foreign-born for citizenship, providing proper instruction to counteract dangerous ignorance of rationing laws and war time regulations, and providing high-level instruction in English and civic understanding for highly educated refugees whose services might prove valuable in the war effort.

Statistics on Adult Education:

Number of Communities to hold classes.....	83
Number of teachers.....	483
Evening classes - number enrolled.....	7,629
Factory Classes " " 	285
Home Classes " " 	94
Other Centers " " 	<u>3,324</u>
Total number enrolled in classes.....	10,732
Amount of Reimbursement.....	\$71,185.77

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)

Department Code 1300

RECEIPTS

Administration:			
Sales (waste paper, etc.)	\$ 150 38		
Miscellaneous (forfeited deposit on plans)	50 00	\$ 200 38	
Division of University Extension:			
Fees (for sundry courses)	124 156 11		
Sales (examination papers, films, etc.)	4 000 56	128 156 67	
Division of Vocational Education:			
Fees (for courses in Arts of Design)	2 646 00		
Reimbursement for services (from the Federal Government) for supervision in the agricultural division (received from Account 4140)	9 500 00		
Miscellaneous (refunds from trainees)	923 60	13 069 60	
Division of Schools:			
Reimbursement for services:			
Education of deaf and blind pupils (for board)		7 719 85	
Receipts applicable to schools and colleges (see tabulation following this schedule):			
State Teachers Colleges	468 974 62		
Massachusetts School of Art	19 615 51		
Textile Schools	56 275 40	544 865 53	
Massachusetts State College:			
Fees	82 373 64		
Reimbursement for services:			
Tuition	\$77 829 92		
Board (regular and transient)	53 587 48		
Federal Government (total, \$604,647.60):			
Army Training Program (from Account 4128)	600 036 63		
Reserve Officers Training Corps (from Account 4127)	4 610 97		
Other	1 010 24	737 075 24	
Rents	54 779 12		
Sales	88 211 36		
Miscellaneous	1 436 60	963 875 96	
Massachusetts Maritime Academy:			
Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States):			
Support of School Ship (received from Account 4153)	25 000 00		
Reimbursement for services:			
Subsistence—midshipmen (from Account 4126)	42 961 50		
Tuition	32 425 00	75 386 50	
Miscellaneous (forfeited deposits with interest, \$705.61; other, \$1)	706 61	101 093 11	
Division of the Blind:			
Licenses (to solicit funds) G. L. ch. 69, sects. 25A and 25B	4 00		
Reimbursement for services (for piano tuning and mattress renovation)	23 436 60		
Sales (manufactured articles from shops and salesroom)	146 190 04	169 630 64	
Division of Immigration and Americanization:			
Sales (sundry)		2 11	
		1 928 613 85	
Less refund of licenses (trade schools)—previous year's receipts		50 00	
Total receipts (net)		\$1 928 563 85	

EXPENDITURES

1301 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES

(Total, \$3,322,336.63)

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION (Total, \$199,450.95)

1301-01 <i>Commissioner's Salary</i>		
Personal services		\$ 8 403 87
1301-02 <i>Personal Services</i>		
Personal services	\$149 146 30	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from War Emergency Fund (Account 3200)	3 000 00	146 146 30
1301-03 <i>Travel</i>		
Travel	4 459 72	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from War Emergency Fund (Account 3200)	900 00	3 559 72

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1301 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES—Continued

AID TO CERTAIN SCHOOLS, PUPILS, ETC.—Concluded

1301-07 <i>Teachers' Institutes</i>			
Personal services	\$	5 00	
Professional services (instructors and lecturers)		295 00	
Postage		4 31	
Printing and binding		117 07	
Travel		298 82	\$ 720 20
<hr/>			
1301-08 <i>Aid to Pupils in State Teachers' Colleges</i>			
Aid to students			5 000 00
1301-09 <i>Higher Education—Children of World War Veterans</i>			
Aid to students (sundry educational institutions)			5 158 46
1301-41 <i>Education of Deaf and Blind Pupils</i>			
Travel		3 082 61	
Tuition of pupils		411 871 62	414 954 23

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (Total, \$138,351.50)

1301-30 <i>Aid to Certain Persons</i>			
Aid to students (tuition, etc.)		5 596 90	
Less amounts paid from inter-fund transfer receipts:			
From Federal Grant (Account 4152-02)	\$2 782 60		
From War Emergency Fund (Account 3200)	375 00	3 157 60	2 439 30
<hr/>			
1301-31 <i>Teachers for Vocational Schools</i>			
Personal services		49 382 00	
Professional services (instructors and lecturers)		4 359 86	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	44 61		
Express, freight, etc.	15 85		
Membership dues	10 00		
Office furniture and equipment	93 89		
Postage	642 49		
Printing and binding	228 52		
Repairs to office machines	19 50		
Stationery and office supplies	295 00		
Telephone and telegrams	325 83		
Travel	3 079 05	4 754 74	
Cleaning supplies, etc.		52 37	
Gasoline and oil		63 58	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		104 65	
Reimbursement (State Teachers College, Framingham)		2 460 00	
School books and instructional supplies		369 91	
Other expenses		32 89	
		61 580 00	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from Federal Grant (Account 4140-03)		30 378 98	31 201 02
<hr/>			
1301-32 <i>Vocational Rehabilitation</i>			
Personal services		32 731 81	
Professional services (medical)		52 00	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	46 00		
Postage	344 26		
Printing and binding	58 19		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	36 95		
Stationery and office supplies	473 10		
Telephone and telegrams	208 43		
Travel	3 999 59		
Other	28 18	5 194 70	
Medical equipment (artificial appliances, etc.)		2 055 60	
Rental (branch office)		102 55	
School books and instructional supplies		1 212 04	
Tools, implements, etc.		15 08	
Tuition of pupils		29 802 94	
Other expenses		7 88	
		71 174 60	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from Federal Grant (Account 4152-03)		45 617 38	25 557 22

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1301 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES—Concluded

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION (Total, \$185,243.95)

1301-61 <i>Personal Services</i>			
Personal services		\$95 176 69	
Professional services:			
Instructors and lecturers	\$37 100 84		
Other	754 75	37 855 59	
Non-professional services (sundry)		2 663 50	\$ 135 695 78
1301-62 <i>Expenses</i>			
Professional services (sundry)		82 40	
Non-professional services (sundry)		111 90	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Advertising and publicity	137 20		
Blueprints, photostats, etc.	383 83		
Books, maps, etc.	108 08		
Express, freight, etc.	561 83		
Membership dues	50 00		
Office furniture and equipment	705 25		
Postage	5 084 46		
Premium on bonds	12 50		
Printing and binding	5 940 34		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	259 28		
Stationery and office supplies	3 635 36		
Telephone and telegrams	236 32		
Travel	2 313 72		
Other	7 69	19 435 86	
Cleaning supplies, etc.		102 84	
Rental (buildings)		2 129 90	
School books, instructional supplies and apparatus		13 178 38	
Shipping supplies		59 97	
Other expenses		4 11	
		35 105 36	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from War Emergency Fund (Account 3200)		8 000 00	27 105 36
1301-64 <i>English Speaking Classes for Adults—Personal Services</i>			
Personal services		12 949 50	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from War Emergency Fund (Account 3200)		30 00	12 919 50
1301-65 <i>English Speaking Classes for Adults—Expenses</i>			
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	11 04		
Express, freight, etc.	73 12		
Postage	182 33		
Printing and binding	45 43		
Stationery and office supplies	148 43		
Telephone and telegrams	112 34		
Travel	834 99		
Other	5 25	1 412 93	
School books and instructional supplies		80 38	1 493 31
REIMBURSEMENTS AND AID (Total, \$2,369,907.51)			
1301-51 <i>School Superintendents in Small Towns</i>			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			96 431 73
1301-52 <i>High School Tuition</i>			
Reimbursements:			
Cities and towns		177 953 57	
Other		1 665 30	179 618 87
1301-53 <i>High School Transportation</i>			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			185 927 23
1301-54 <i>Vocational Education</i>			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			1 829 293 90
1301-55 <i>English Speaking Classes for Adults</i>			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)		78 635 78	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from War Emergency Fund (Account 3200)		635 78	78 000 00

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1302 DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

(Total, \$46,407.24)

1302-01 <i>Personal Services</i>		
Personal services		\$40 437 08
1302-02 <i>Expenses</i>		
Office and administrative expenses:		
Books, maps, etc.	\$ 120 11	
Cleaning supplies and services	199 20	
Commissions	18 35	
Electricity	392 68	
Office furniture and furnishings	59 77	
Postage	332 53	
Printing and binding	133 54	
Rentals:		
Office	\$2 942 70	
Office furniture and equipment	74 00	3 016 70
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	143 75	
Stationery and office supplies	398 56	
Telephone and telegrams	986 16	
Travel	148 15	
Other	20 66	5 970 16

1303 DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES (Total, \$32,903.62)

1303-01 <i>Personal Services</i>		
Personal services	20 907 62	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from War Emergency Fund (Account 3200)	1 980 00	18 927 62
1303-02 <i>Expenses</i>		
Personal services	1 294 52	
Non-professional services (sundry)	236 90	
Office and administrative expenses:		
Advertising	106 00	
Blueprints, photostats, etc.	99 15	
Express, freight, etc.	1 063 65	
Membership dues	32 50	
Office furniture and equipment	311 09	
Postage	832 55	
Printing and binding	229 22	
Stationery and office supplies	560 57	
Telephone and telegrams	133 08	
Travel	1 219 90	4 587 71
Books, etc. (for loans to libraries)	4 936 08	
Gasoline and oil	335 30	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies	514 99	
Rental (garages)	90 50	
	11 996 00	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from War Emergency Fund (Account 3200)	1 200 00	10 796 00

1304 DIVISION OF THE BLIND (Total, \$610,758.07)

1304-01 <i>General Administration</i>		
Personal services	41 526 95	
Professional services:		
Consultants	600 00	
Other	56 80	656 80
Non-professional services (guides)	769 90	
Office and administrative expenses:		
Blueprints, photostats, etc.	69 95	
Books, maps, etc.	44 25	
Cleaning and lavatory supplies, etc.	69 54	
Electricity	318 38	
Express, freight, etc.	269 15	
Outside laundry	39 36	
Postage	724 45	
Premium on bonds	25 00	
Printing and binding	44 36	
Rental (office)	2 763 48	
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	24 60	
Stationery, office supplies and equipment	327 41	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1304 DIVISION OF THE BLIND—Continued

1304-01 *General Administration*—Concluded
Office and administrative expenses—Concluded

Telephone and telegrams	\$1 376 38	
Travel	1 708 90	
Other	103 38	\$ 7 908 59
Gasoline and oil		156 61
Medical and hospital care		103 90
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		317 77
Rentals (garages)		132 00
Repairs (sundry)		21 61
Other expenses		74 14
		\$51 668 27

1304-06 *Instruction of Adult Blind at Home*

Personal services	17 623 71	
Materials for workers	402 52	
Postage	48 62	
Printing and binding	13 62	
Telephone and telegrams	139 65	
Travel	3 895 72	
Other expenses	5 20	22 129 04

1304-08 *Aid to Blind*

Subsidies (to blind persons)		218 077 00
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1304-10 *Piano Tuning and Mattress Renovating*

Services (piano tuning)	9 584 21	
Reimbursements (for mattress renovating)	15 111 00	
	24 695 21	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from War Emergency Fund (Account 3200)	5 000 00	19 695 21

1304-11 *Local Shops—Operation*

Personal services	9 834 02	
Non-professional services (sundry)	2 890 06	
Advertising	23 80	
Cleaning and lavatory supplies, etc.	116 68	
Express, freight, etc.	1 264 50	
Fuel, electricity and water	694 55	
Furnishings (sundry)	27 02	
Postage	92 95	
Printing and binding	58 27	
Rentals:		
Buildings	3 912 00	
Other	124 50	4 036 50
Repairs:		
Electrical work	156 57	
Other	143 11	299 68
Stationery, books, and office supplies	66 95	
Telephone and telegrams	465 75	
Travel	114 94	
Other expenses	24 37	20 010 04

1304-12 *Local Shops—Merchandise and Payments to Blind Employees*

Personal services	6 341 61	
Non-professional services:		
Guides	659 49	
Other	23 079 40	23 738 89
Blind consignors	139 85	
Materials for manufacturing	3 589 70	
Subsidies	1 578 58	35 388 63

1304-13 *Woolson House Operation*

Personal services	3 486 72	
Professional services (sundry)	155 57	
Non-professional services (sundry)	1 580 61	
Cleaning supplies, etc.	638 06	
Express, freight, etc.	1 008 54	
Fuel, electricity and water	585 70	
Postage	33 05	
Rental (buildings)	600 00	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1304 DIVISION OF THE BLIND—Concluded

1304-13 *Woolson House Operation—Concluded*

Machinery for manufacturing	\$ 79 67	
Repairs (sundry)	54 78	
Stationery, printing, etc.	17 70	
Telephone and telegrams	147 03	
Travel	47 38	
Other expenses	29 08	\$ 8 463 89

1304-14 *Woolson House—Merchandise and Payments to Blind Employees*

Personal services	4 020 40	
Non-professional services:		
Guides	\$ 231 00	
Others	11 138 50	11 369 50
Materials for manufacturing	15 169 34	
Shipping supplies	112 76	
Travel	94 00	30 766 00

1304-15 *Salesroom Operation*

Personal services	3 553 13	
Non-professional services (sundry)	1 237 61	
Blind consignors	8 016 33	
Cleaning supplies, etc.	153 55	
Electricity and water	170 05	
Express, freight, etc.	218 70	
Materials for manufacturing	2 917 35	
Postage	250 38	
Printing and binding	31 50	
Rental (buildings)	2 000 04	
Repairs (sundry)	14 55	
Shipping supplies	35 81	
Telephone and telegrams	115 67	
Travel	53 98	
Other expenses	33 40	18 802 05

1304-16 *Cambridge Industries Operation*

Personal services	8 919 24	
Professional services (sundry)	285 41	
Non-professional services (sundry)	1 078 49	
Building materials and supplies	74 50	
Electricity and water	184 42	
Express, freight, etc.	3 117 25	
Machinery for manufacturing	71 06	
Postage	106 88	
Rental (buildings)	5 799 96	
Repairs (sundry)	25 42	
Shipping supplies	105 21	
Stationery, printing, etc.	30 40	
Telephone and telegrams	214 11	
Travel	396 85	
Other expenses	41 20	20 450 40

1304-17 *Cambridge Industries—Merchandise and Payments to Blind Employees*

Personal services	12 732 80	
Non-professional services:		
Guides	990 00	
Other	12 073 08	13 063 08
Materials for manufacturing	81 530 76	
Shipping supplies	394 09	
Subsidies	32 354 56	140 075 29

1304-27 *Reimbursement for Sight-Saving Classes for Children*

Books, etc.	129 80	
Reimbursement (cities and towns)	20 102 45	20 232 25

PART II

71

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1305 TEACHERS RETIREMENT BOARD (Total, \$2,313,726.92)

1305-01 <i>Personal Services</i>		
Personal services		\$ 18 077 03
1305-02 <i>Expenses</i>		
Office and administrative expenses:		
Postage	\$ 1 928 59	
Premium on bonds	25 00	
Printing and binding	505 94	
Rentals:		
Office	\$2 405 04	
Other	10 00	2 415 04
Repairs to office machines	70 34	
Stationery, office supplies and equipment	250 30	
Telephone and telegrams	150 52	
Travel	100 45	
Other expenses	37 70	5 483 88
1305-03 <i>Retirement Allowances</i>		
Pensions and retirement allowances		1 775 547 89
1305-04 <i>Reimbursement for Pensions</i>		
Reimbursements (cities and towns)		381 049 83
1305-07 <i>Annuity Reserve Deficit and Surplus</i>		
<i>Interest Adjustment</i>		
Paid to Account 5200 (amount of appropriation for annuity reserve deficit and surplus interest adjustment)		133 568 29

1306 MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY (Total, \$115,159.66)

ADMINISTRATION

1306-01 <i>Personal Services</i>		
Personal services		6 466 77
1306-02 <i>Expenses of Commission</i>		
Office and administrative expenses:		
Postage	323 77	
Printing and binding	336 55	
Rental:		
Office	896 04	
Office furniture and equipment	49 00	945 04
Stationery books and office supplies	96 16	
Telephone and telegrams	292 27	
Travel	73 44	
Other	20 75	2 087 98

EXPENSES OF SCHOOL SHIP

1306-10 <i>Operation and Maintenance</i>		
Personal services	41 624 75	
Books, maps, etc.	95 97	
Building materials and supplies	2 537 67	
Cleaning and lavatory supplies	916 46	
Express, freight, etc.	88 61	
Food and provisions	35 645 47	
Furniture, furnishings and household supplies	2 180 31	
Heat and other plant operation	15 454 63	
Medical supplies	695 38	
Navigation and nautical supplies	601 65	
Office furniture and equipment	125 90	
Outside laundry	1 578 13	
Postage	205 38	
Printing and binding	367 20	
Repairs to buildings, etc.	2 089 52	
Sewage disposal	320 68	
Stationery and office supplies	435 14	
Telephone and telegrams	563 50	
Travel	669 56	
Other expenses	409 00	
	106 604 91	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from War Emergency Fund (Account 3200)	13 850 00	92 754 91

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1307 } **STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES (Total, \$1,239,030.80)**
to }
1315 } (See tabulation following this schedule)

Operation and maintenance	\$1 044 385 38	
Less amounts paid from inter-fund transfer receipts from War Emergency Fund (Account 3200)	12 315 00	\$1 032 070 38
Boarding halls	172 218 18	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from War Emergency Fund (Account 3200)	15 600 00	156 618 18
Specials	22 427 24	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from War Emergency Fund (Account 3200)	2 500 00	19 927 24

1321 MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART (Total, \$77,076.61)

Operation and maintenance (see tabulation following this schedule)	77 076 61
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1331 } **TEXTILE SCHOOLS (Total, \$313,507.41)**
to }
1333 }

Operation and maintenance	see tabulation following this schedule	297 923 90
Specials		15 583 51

1341 MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE (Total, \$1,699,836.52)

1341-00	} Operation and Maintenance		
1341-82			
1341-83			
1341-92			
1341-93			
Administration:			
Personal services		\$ 65 693 41	
Travel		2 288 55	
Trustees travel		400 00	
Printing reports		406 92	
Supplies and equipment		8 995 22	77 784 10
Instruction:			
Personal services		432 960 20	
Supplies and equipment		41 979 46	474 939 66
Short courses:			
Personal services		63 323 66	
Travel		39 96	
Supplies and equipment		2 378 88	65 742 50
Extension courses:			
Personal services		101 717 42	
Travel		14 814 96	
Supplies and equipment		13 200 44	129 732 82
Experiment station:			
Personal services		130 472 26	
Travel		1 499 10	
Supplies and equipment		19 224 29	151 195 65
Waltham Field Station:			
Personal services		8 779 23	
Other expenses		6 923 27	15 702 50
Fertilizer control law:			
Personal services		11 699 59	
Other expenses		1 999 28	13 698 87
Poultry disease law:			
Personal services		35 177 60	
Other expenses		10 461 82	45 639 42
Dairy glassware testing law:			
Personal services		360 54	
Other expenses		192 02	552 56
Commercial feedstuffs law:			
Personal services		11 872 28	
Other expenses		1 622 21	13 494 49
Seed control law:			
Personal services		7 162 00	
Other expenses		1 744 35	8 906 35

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1341 MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE—Concluded

1341-00	} Operation and Maintenance—Concluded		
1341-82			
1341-83			
1341-92			
1341-93			
Dairy cattle certification:			
Personal services		\$ 8 053 49	
Other expenses		1 358 67	\$ 9 412 16
Productive enterprises:			
Personal services		75 140 14	
Other expenses		40 806 53	115 946 67
Operation of plant:			
Personal services		159 635 16	
Heat and other plant operation		77 170 15	
Ordinary maintenance		51 831 96	
Repairs and renewals		18 205 50	306 842 77
Sub-total—General Maintenance (1341-00-01 to 1341-00-74)			1 429 590 52
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from War Emergency Fund (Account 3200)			16 650 00
			1 412 940 52
Aid to certain students			3 006 11
Dutch elm disease			5 309 83
Annual lease of dormitory			30 000 00
Sewage service			2 000 00
			\$1 453 256 46
BOARDING HALL (Total, \$216,790.22)			
1341-77 Personal Services			
Personal services			63 195 00
1341-78 Expenses			
Food		146 901 70	
Household supplies and furnishings		2 776 50	
Office and administrative expenses		573 08	
Repairs (ordinary)		768 19	
Other expenses (laundry, fuel, etc.)		2 575 75	153 595 22
SPECIALS (Total, \$13,139.84)			
1341-01 Summer Session			
Personal services		9 876 47	
Other expenses		962 20	
		10 838 67	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from War Emergency Fund (transfer from balance of allotment—Account 3213-41)		5 882 79	4 955 88
1341-79 Army Program, Additional Expenses			
Intra-fund transfers to sundry Massachusetts State College accounts:			
1341-00 Operation and maintenance		117 339 16	
1341-77 Boarding Hall, personal services		15 500 00	
1341-78 Boarding Hall, expenses		89 500 00	
		222 339 16	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from War Emergency Fund (Account 3200)		195 274 16	
		27 065 00	
Less amounts showing as expenditures under said sundry accounts		222 339 16	1 195 274 16
1341-95 Power Plant Improvements			
Operating supplies for boilers			237 00
1341-96 Rebuilding Dairy Barn			
Buildings and structures			172 77
1341-98 Repairs to Power Plant			
Repairs (boiler)			1 891 40
Total expenditures—From General Fund			9 399 251 79
From Inter-Fund Transfer Receipts (total, \$371,491.69):			
War Emergency Fund		292 712 73	
Federal Grants		78 778 96	
			2 \$9 770 743 48

¹ Credit.² Total unpaid, \$44,884.95 (see Schedule 44). For further expenditures of this department, see Schedule 35, (Account 3213-41), \$1,643.10; Schedule 41, (Accounts 4102, 4103, 4129, 4139, 4140, 4142, 4144-4146, 4148, 4149, 4152, 4156), \$1,964,008.35.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Educational Institutions—

State Teachers

	<i>Bridgewater</i>	<i>Fitchburg</i>	<i>Framingham</i>	<i>Hyannts</i>	<i>Lowell</i>
RECEIPTS					
Reimbursement for services:					
Tuition	\$22 792 30	\$15 468 00	\$30 308 75	\$9 125 88	\$13 095 00
Board (regular and transient)	64 288 67	66 101 65 ¹	73 623 06	11 632 41	-
Other	-	29 948 02 ²	2 460 00 ³	-	-
Contributions	4 417 46	31 788 18	-	-	-
Special Assessments	-	-	-	-	-
Rents	739 98	-	-	-	-
Sales	36 38	191 42	86 72	-	3 70
Miscellaneous	40 01	265 69	147 50	5 40	16 00
Total receipts (Colleges, \$468,974.62; Art School, \$19,615.51; Textile, \$56,275.40)	\$92 314 80	\$143 762 96	\$106 626 03	\$20 763 69	\$13 114 70
EXPENDITURES					
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>					
Personal services	\$136 542 43	\$156 632 43	\$146 457 46	\$50 772 73	\$73 068 83
Travel, office and other expenses	2 631 38	3 236 06	2 624 08	1 190 28	1 694 38
Furnishings	490 23	1 003 02	1 592 72	67 54	688 91
Heat and other plant operation	16 288 67	19 715 59	11 206 69	3 395 63	2 474 85
Grounds	404 95	426 81	216 64	336 50	196 17
Repairs, ordinary	1 688 40	2 480 19	1 686 55	1 628 80	1 060 65
Repairs and renewals	2 487 55	490 75	5 096 15	-	1 415 50
Supplies—teaching	3 469 78	7 220 20	3 463 75	777 91	2 201 40
Total operation and maintenance (Colleges, \$1,044,385.38; Art School, \$77,076.61; Textile \$297,923.90)	164 003 39	191 205 05	172 344 04	58 169 39	82 800 69
<i>Boarding Halls</i>					
Personal services	27 275 30	17 689 82	25 263 67	4 140 14	-
Food	20 494 31	29 742 76	22 595 56	4 101 10	-
Supplies and other expenses	5 299 54	6 126 04	4 326 54	1 768 18	-
Total, boarding halls (Colleges \$172,218.18)	53 069 15	53 558 62	52 185 77	10 009 42	-
<i>Specials</i>					
Rewiring—Palmer Hall	-	5 084 89	-	-	-
Painting	-	319 45	-	-	-
Repairs and improvements—president's house	-	-	-	22 50	-
Replacing flagpoles	-	-	-	-	-
Ceiling repairs	-	-	-	-	-
Army Signal Corps—trainees	-	-	-	-	-
Exterior painting	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Total, specials (Colleges, \$22,427.24; Textile, \$15,583.51)	-	5 404 34	-	22 50	-
Total expenditures	\$217 072 54	\$250 168 01	\$224 529 81	\$68 201 31	\$82 800 69

¹ Includes \$46,275.33 reimbursement by Federal Government (board, etc., for cadets, Civilian Pilot Training Program-Account 4148-01).

² Includes \$29,921.15 reimbursement by Federal Government (maintenance and upkeep of college property—from Account 4148-01)

³ From Smith Hughes Fund (Federal Grant).

(Schedule No. 13)—Concluded

Receipts and Expenditures

Colleges				Mass. School of Art	Textile Schools		
North Adams	Salem	Westfield	Worcester		Bradford Duffee	Lowell	New Bedford
\$5 876 50	\$23 201 50	\$5 220 00	\$10 217 50	\$19 575 00	\$ 373 25	\$16 913 89	\$1 034 28
2 687 32	-	23 718 37	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1 256 46	3 182 30	-
-	10 923 92	9 113 18	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	10 000 00	10 000 00	10 000 00
541 66	-	704 84	-	-	659 00	-	927 00
-	4 85	-	4 45	3 50	252 90	463 46	1 164 86
50 32	21 79	65 49	40 75	37 01	-	-	48 00
\$9 155 80	\$34 152 06	\$38 821 88	\$10 262 70	\$19 615 51	\$12 541 61	\$30 559 65	\$13 174 14
\$57 490 36	\$119 906 98	\$58 149 51	\$86 069 84	\$63 837 83	\$52 329 69	\$153 843 57	\$52 295 94
1 162 29	1 786 31	1 611 44	1 651 95	899 77	981 33	2 559 26	1 092 46
63 75	546 62	316 91	494 47	71 27	113 38	297 51	125 13
4 983 80	6 227 23	6 519 46	3 758 99	10 097 42	3 904 00	12 569 48	3 394 92
180 11	175 16	127 35	338 44	12 23	-	96 43	-
691 86	1 394 02	1 766 49	2 109 74	1 317 78	3 338 44	1 202 16	601 70
1 405 90	7 429 30	-	-	-	-	1 708 62	487 02
1 075 55	4 302 45	2 487 84	1 638 70	840 31	2 100 45	3 150 88	1 731 53
67 053 62	141 768 07	70 979 00	96 062 13	77 076 61	62 767 29	175 427 91	59 728 70
1 164 59	-	1 440 00	-	-	-	-	-
536 23	-	254 40	-	-	-	-	-
1 700 82	-	1 694 40	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	558 60	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	134 22	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	15 810 58	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	497 00	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1 556 07	552 44	13 475 00
-	692 82	15 810 58	497 00	-	1 556 07	552 44	13 475 00
\$68 754 44	\$142 460 89	\$88 483 98	\$96 559 13	\$77 076 61	\$64 323 36	\$175 980 35	\$73 203 70

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION (Schedule No. 14)

Department Code 1400

RECEIPTS

Division of Civil Service:			
Miscellaneous (witness fees)		\$	2 00
Division of Registration:			
Fines and penalties:			
Violation of electricians' laws (G. L. ch. 141, sect. 5)	\$	285 00	
Fees:			
For examinations, certificates and renewals:			
Board of Registration of Barbers (G. L. ch. 112, sect. 87-0, as amended)	\$27 041 00		
Board of Registration of Certified Public Accountants (G. L. ch. 112, sects. 87A-E)	3 010 00		
Board of Registration of Architects (G. L. ch. 112, sects. 60A-J)	2 460 00		
Board of Dental Examiners (G. L. ch. 112, sects. 45 and 48 as amended)	10 288 65		
State Examiners of Electricians (G. L. ch. 141, sect. 3, as amended)	32 500 00		
Board of Registration in Embalming and Funeral Directing (G. L. ch. 112, sect. 83, as amended)	10 393 00		
Board of Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors (G. L. ch. 112, sects. 81A-Q)	6 247 00		
Board of Registration of Hairdressers (G. L. ch. 112, sects. 87T-JJ)	50 969 00		
Board of Registration in Medicine (G. L. ch. 112, sect. 2, as amended; sect. 2A)	16 793 50		
Board of Registration in Chiropody (G. L. ch. 112, sect. 16, as amended)	1 168 00		
Board of Registration of Nurses (G. L. ch. 112, sect. 74)	36 691 59		
Board of Registration in Optometry (G. L. ch. 112, sects. 68 and 69, as amended)	2 595 00		
Board of Registration in Pharmacy (G. L. ch. 112, sects. 24 and 39)	21 758 00		
State Examiners of Plumbers (G. L. ch. 142, sect. 5; sect. 6, as amended)	23 183 00		
Board of Registration in Veterinary Medicine (G. L. ch. 112, sect. 55, as amended)	465 00	245 562 74	245 847 74
Total receipts			<u>\$245 849 74</u>

EXPENDITURES

1402 DIVISION OF CIVIL SERVICE (Total, \$230,020.64)

1402-01 <i>Commissioner and Associates</i>			
Personal services		\$	13 320 00
1402-02 <i>Personal Services</i>			
Personal services			193 618 16
1402-03 <i>Expenses</i>			
Professional services:			
Examiners, etc.	\$	104 48	
Others	7 692 62	\$ 7 797 10	
Office and examination expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	126 55		
Express, freight, etc.	88 85		
Membership dues	101 00		
Office furniture and equipment	934 18		
Postage	5 678 40		
Printing and binding	2 372 88		
Rentals (buildings)	895 85		
Repairs (total, \$436.45):			
Buildings	202 90		
Office machines	235 55		
Stationery, office and examination supplies	2 522 94		
Telephone and telegrams	224 88		
Travel	1 903 40	15 285 38	23 082 48

1403 DIVISION OF REGISTRATION (Total, \$96,016.29)

1403-01 <i>Director's Salary</i>			
Personal services			2 760 00

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 41)—Continued

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY—EVACUATION AUTHORITY—Concluded

EXPENDITURES

(4167)

Personal services	\$1 304 80
Blueprints, photostats, etc.	436 96
Printing and binding	32 36
Stationery and office supplies	76 06
Total expenditures	1 850 18
Balance, June 30, 1944	1 599 82
	<u>\$3 450 00</u>

Total expenditures—Executive Department, \$93,709.22

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL FORESTRY, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions:

Contributions from the United States (G. L. ch. 10, sect. 8A):

Development of state forests—nursery work	\$ 1 800 00	
Prevention of forest fires	49 223 93	\$51 023 93
Balance, July 1, 1943		4 778 62
		<u>\$55 802 55</u>

EXPENDITURES

(4175–4176)

4175–01 *Prevention of Forest Fires*

Personal services	\$31 432 58	
Building materials and supplies	628 13	
Electricity	20 97	
Fire fighting supplies and apparatus	5 832 77	
Gasoline and oil	768 51	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies	263 72	
Printing and binding	75 50	
Rental (garages)	28 00	
Telephone and telegrams	42 90	
Tools, implements, etc.	17 85	
Other expenses	105 59	\$39 216 52

4176–01 *Development of State Forests*

Inter-fund transfer to General Fund—Development of State Forests (Account 1002–21)—for nursery work	1 800 00
Total expenditures (Department of Conservation)	41 016 52
Balance, June 30, 1944	14 786 03
	<u>\$55 802 55</u>

PITMAN-ROBERTSON ACT, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

(4177)

Gifts, grants and contributions:

Contributions from the United States (Acts 1938, ch. 392)

Less amount transferred to General Fund—Department of Conservation (for wild life restoration projects)—Schedule 10	\$12 172 85	
	12 172 85	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

AID TO THE BLIND—ADMINISTRATION, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	\$13 243 89
Balance, July 1, 1943	2 560 53
	<u>\$15 804 42</u>

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 41)—Continued**AID TO THE BLIND—ADMINISTRATION, U. S. GRANT—Concluded****EXPENDITURES**

(4102)		
Personal services		\$ 9 729 98
Office and administrative expenses:		
Blueprints, photostats, etc.	\$ 37 75	
Books, maps, etc.	9 50	
Postage	231 02	
Printing and binding	13 36	
Rental (office)	873 96	
Stationery and office supplies	63 64	
Travel	1 878 00	
Other	4 80	3 112 83
Total expenditures		12 842 81
Balance, June 30, 1944		2 961 61
		<u>\$15 804 42</u>

AID TO THE BLIND—GRANTS IN AID, U. S. GRANT**RECEIPTS**

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	\$195 185 34
Miscellaneous (refunds prior years' payments)	283 50
Total receipts	195 468 84
Balance, July 1, 1943	7 528 01
	<u>\$202 996 85</u>

EXPENDITURES

	(4103)	
Subsidies (to blind persons)	.	\$188 178 00
Balance, June 30, 1944	.	14 818 85
		<u>\$202 996 85</u>

**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—SMITH-HUGHES AND GEORGE DEEN ACTS,
U. S. GRANT****RECEIPTS**

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States):	
Vocational Education Trust, United States Grant (G. L. ch. 74, sects. 19-22):	
Smith-Hughes and George Deen Acts	\$464 380 05
Less amount transferred to General Fund receipts to reimburse the Department of Education for supervision in the agricultural division	9 500 00
	\$454 880 05
Balance, July 1, 1943	29 353 03
	<u>\$484 233 08</u>

EXPENDITURES

	(4140)	
Personal services		\$ 23 088 90
Professional services (instructors and lecturers)		7 459 30
Reimbursements (cities and towns)		402 492 12
Travel		3 689 75
		<hr/>
		436 730 07
Inter-fund transfer to General Fund—Department of Education— Teachers for Vocational Schools (Account 1301–31)		30 378 98
		<hr/>
Total expenditures		467 109 05
Balance, June 30, 1944		17 124 03
		<hr/>
		\$484 233 08

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR DEFENSE WORKERS, U. S. GRANT**RECEIPTS**

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	\$1 234 775 95
Less amount refunded to United States Government	144 652 59
	<u>\$1 090 123 36</u>
Balance, July 1, 1943	52 819 10
	<u>\$1 142 942 46</u>

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 41)—Continued

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR DEFENSE WORKERS, U. S. GRANT—Concluded

EXPENDITURES

(4142)

Personal services		\$	54 978 71
Professional services (instructors and lecturers)			36 444 10
Non-professional services (sundry)			93 50
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	\$	42 74	
Express, freight, etc.		97 34	
Office furniture and equipment		420 28	
Postage		412 15	
Printing and binding		1 988 74	
Repairs to office furniture and equipment		53 97	
Stationery and office supplies		72 82	
Telephone and telegrams		1 138 56	
Travel		6 973 25	11 199 85
Educational supplies			180 86
Laboratory supplies and equipment			469 30
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			947 362 25
Rental (buildings)			2 413 50
Tools, implements, etc.			577 04
Other expenses			2 90
Total expenditures			1 053 722 01
Balance, June 30, 1944			89 220 45
			<u>\$1 142 942 46</u>

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR DEFENSE WORKERS—N.Y.A., U. S. GRANT

(4143)

Balance, July 1, 1943	\$99 585 59	
Less amount refunded to United States Government	99 585 59	-

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR DEFENSE WORKERS—RURAL AND NON-RURAL,
U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	\$38 714 75
Balance, July 1, 1943	46 491 15
	85 205 90
Less amount refunded to United States Government	56 426 41
	<u>\$28 779 49</u>

EXPENDITURES

(4144)

Printing and binding	\$	10 50
Reimbursements (cities and towns)		4 462 29
Tools, implements, etc.		12 002 80
Travel		633 04
Total expenditures		17 108 63
Balance, June 30, 1944		11 670 86
		<u>\$28 779 49</u>

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR DEFENSE WORKERS—
EQUIPMENT, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	\$	34 267 99
Balance, July 1, 1943		73 405 01
		107 673 00
Less amount refunded to United States Government		61 902 49
		<u>\$45 770 51</u>

EXPENDITURES

(4145)

Non-professional services (sundry)	\$	15 00
Reimbursements (cities and towns)		7 779 39
Rental (trucks)		53 50
Tools, implements, etc.		27 411 75
Total expenditures		35 259 64
Balance, June 30, 1944		10 510 87
		<u>\$45 770 51</u>

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 41)—Continued**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR DEFENSE WORKERS—
ORDNANCE DIVISION, U. S. GRANT****RECEIPTS**

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	\$34 244 20
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EXPENDITURES

(4146)	
Reimbursements (cities and towns)	\$34 244 20

SERVICES TO CHILDREN OF WORKING MOTHERS, U. S. GRANT

(4147-01)

Balance, July 1, 1943	\$81 67	
Less amount refunded to United States Government	81 67	-

**ARMY TRAINING PROGRAM, U. S. GRANT—
MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE****RECEIPTS**

(4128)

From the United States	\$600 036 63	
Less amount transferred to General Fund—Department of Education —Massachusetts State College—reimbursement for expenditures (Schedule 13)	600 036 63	-

**FARM LABOR PROGRAM, U. S. GRANT—
MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE****RECEIPTS**

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	\$20 000 00
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EXPENDITURES

(4129)

Cooperative work with Federal Government (allotment to Massachusetts State College)	\$20 000 00
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R.O.T.C. PROGRAM, U. S. GRANT—MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE

(4127)

RECEIPTS

From the United States	\$4 610 97	
Less amount transferred to General Fund—Department of Education —Massachusetts State College—reimbursement for expenditures (Schedule 13)	4 610 97	-

**CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING PROGRAM, U. S. GRANT—
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, FITCHBURG****RECEIPTS**

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	\$134 813 66
Balance, July 1, 1943	8 379 98
	<u>\$143 193 64</u>

EXPENDITURES

(4148)

Personal services	\$ 22 025 04	
Professional services (instructors and lecturers)	4 336 00	
Non-professional services (sundry)	81 00	
Office and administrative expenses:		
Blueprints, photostats, etc.	\$ 30 00	
Books, maps, etc.	15 00	
Postage, etc.	14 37	
Stationery and office supplies	254 19	
Telephone and telegrams	383 67	
Travel	6 180 89	6 878 12
Athletic supplies and equipment		1 048 15
Building materials and supplies		1 099 69
Clothing and materials		71 27
Educational supplies and equipment		153 16

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 41)—Continued**CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING PROGRAM, U. S. GRANT—
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, FITCHBURG—Concluded****EXPENDITURES—Concluded**

Office and administrative expenses:—Concluded			
Furniture, furnishings and household supplies			\$ 2 419 67
Medical and hospital care			1 447 36
Medical and laboratory supplies and equipment			468 88
Outside laundry			557 68
Reimbursements (State Teachers College):			
For board and room (trainees)	\$48 079 85		
For general maintenance and upkeep of college property	39 241 93	87 321 78	
Repairs (buildings)			62 50
Other expenses			16 99
Total expenditures			127 987 29
Balance, June 30, 1944			15 206 35
			<u>\$143 193 64</u>

**NATIONAL DEFENSE TRAINING, U. S. GRANT—
LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE****RECEIPTS**

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	\$2 101 24		
Less amount refunded to United States Government	1 448 24	\$ 653 00	
Balance, July 1, 1943		1 134 01	
		<u>\$1 787 01</u>	

EXPENDITURES

(4149)

Personal services		\$1 476 75	
Electricity		200 00	
Laboratory supplies and equipment		84 70	
School books and supplies		15 25	
Travel		10 31	
Total expenditures		<u>\$1 787 01</u>	

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, U. S. GRANT**RECEIPTS**

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)		\$95 501 65	
Balance, July 1, 1943		2 707 42	
		<u>\$98 209 07</u>	

EXPENDITURES

(4152)

Personal services		\$10 995 66	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	\$ 15 00		
Postage	130 81		
Printing and binding	15 51		
Stationery and office supplies	137 09		
Telephone and telegrams	75 11		
Travel	774 59	1 148 11	
Medical supplies and equipment		3 780 82	
Rental (buildings)		37 54	
Tuition		395 00	
		16 357 13	
Inter-fund transfers to General Fund—Department of Education:			
Aid to Certain Persons (Account 1301-30)	2 782 60		
Vocational Rehabilitation (Account 1301-32)	45 617 38	48 399 98	
Total expenditures and inter-fund transfers		64 757 11	
Balance, June 30, 1944		33 451 96	
		<u>\$98 209 07</u>	

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—ARMY CLERICAL, U. S. GRANT**RECEIPTS**

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)		<u>\$367 00</u>	
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FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 41)—Continued**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—ARMY CLERICAL, U. S. GRANT—Concluded****EXPENDITURES**

(4156)

Reimbursements (cities and towns)			<u>\$367 00</u>
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**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—WAR TRAINING—INTER-AMERICAN PROGRAM—
U. S. GRANT****RECEIPTS**

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	\$28 731 60	
Less amount refunded to United States Government	<u>9 307 04</u>	<u>\$19 424 56</u>

EXPENDITURES

(4139)

Reimbursements (cities and towns)		<u>\$19 424 56</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY, U. S. GRANT**RECEIPTS**

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	\$25 000 00	
Less amount transferred to General Fund—Department of Education —Massachusetts Maritime Academy—for maintenance (Schedule 13)	<u>25 000 00</u>	<u>-</u>

**MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY—SUBSISTENCE OF MIDSHIPMEN
U. S. GRANT****RECEIPTS**

(4126)

From the United States	42 961 50	
Less amount transferred to General Fund—Department of Education —Massachusetts Maritime Academy—reimbursement for subsistence of midshipmen	<u>42 961 50</u>	<u>-</u>

Total expenditures—Department of Education, \$2,042,787.31

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES ACTIVITIES**EMPLOYMENT SECURITY—ADMINISTRATION, U. S. GRANT****RECEIPTS**

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)—G. L. ch. 151A	\$1 636 056 90	
Sales (waste paper and materials)	2 106 96	
Miscellaneous (commission on pay station receipts, \$18.92; other, \$5.14)	<u>24 06</u>	
Total receipts	1 638 187 92	
Balance, July 1, 1943	<u>174 740 85</u>	<u>\$1 812 928 77</u>

EXPENDITURES

(4170)

Personal services	\$1 233 862 26	
Professional services (sheriffs and constables)	2 067 26	
Non-professional services (sundry)	<u>300 76</u>	
Office and administrative expenses:		
Advertising	\$ 4 233 55	
Blueprints, photostats, etc.	88 96	
Books, maps, etc.	1 169 10	
Express, freight, etc.	<u>980 99</u>	
Insurance (sundry)	593 79	
Office furniture and equipment	1 871 14	
Postage	348 48	
Premium on bonds	<u>549 14</u>	
Printing and binding	18 907 61	
Rental (office machines)	70 440 65	
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	2 987 91	
Stationery and office supplies	<u>35 733 17</u>	
Telephone and telegrams	58 580 72	
Travel	<u>21 968 17</u>	<u>218 453 38</u>



TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST FUNDS

FUNDS	Cash				Balance July 1, 1943
	Balance July 1, 1943	Receipts	Payments	Balance June 30, 1944	
Education:					
Mass. School of Art:					
Albert H. Munsell Fd.	17 61	-	-	17 61	9 200 00
Annie E. Blake Sch'ship Fd.	-	-	-	-	10 000 00
Marguerite Guilfoyle Fd.	18 66	-	-	18 66	1 000 00
Mercy A. Bailey Fd.	98 93	-	-	98 93	1 500 00
Rebecca R. Joslin Scholar- ship Fd.	407 29	13 50 ¹	-	420 79	4 000 00
Rob't. Charles Billings Fd.	-	-	-	-	1 500 00
State Teachers Colleges:					
Bridgewater:					
Elizabeth Case Stevens Fd.	-	-	-	-	15 000 00
State Teachers Coll. Fd.	43 95	-	43 95 ⁵	-	-
Framingham:					
Angeline May Weaver Fd.	-	-	-	-	200 00
Marian Louise Miller Fd.	-	-	-	-	200 00
Rob't. Charles Billings Fd.	-	125 00 ¹	125 00 ¹	-	1 500 00
Students Aid Trust Fd.	-	-	-	-	500 00
Hyannis:					
Gustavus R. Hinckley Free Sch'ship Fd.	-	-	-	-	5 000 00
Salem:					
Amanda Parsons Fd.	150 00	-	-	150 00	-
Ella Franklin Carr Mem. Fd.	-	-	-	-	1 000 00
Louise O. Twombly Schol- arship Fd.	-	-	-	-	100 00
Susan Marvin Barker Scholarship Fd.	375 13	-	-	375 13	3 500 00
Westfield:					
Carrie A. Middleton Fd.	194 55	-	33 25 ⁵	161 30	-
¹ Securities.	² Premium.		³ Collection charge.		
Worcester:					
Ella M. Whitney Schol- arship Fd.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500 00
Lowell Textile:					
Radio Instruction	2 753 65	79 540 00 ¹	62 173 13 ²	20 120 52	-
Dept. of Education:					
Frank S. Stevens School Fd.	-	-	-	-	25 000 00
Mary A. Case Fund	-	-	-	-	30 000 00
Todd Teachers College Fd.	-	1 400 00 ³	1 400 00 ⁵	-	12 100 00
Inc. Todd Teach. Col. Fd.	-	-	-	-	8 000 00
Voc. Rehab. Trust Fd.	2 066 67	3 058 80 ¹	4 236 01 ⁴	889 46	-
Div. of Blind-Jean M. Le- Brun Fd.	-	2 000 00 ³	2 000 00 ⁵	-	2 000 00
Free Pub. Lib. Com.-Eliza- beth P. Sohler Lib. Fd.	1 026 42	160 00 ⁵	10 00 ⁶	1 176 42	4 000 00
Other:					
Mass. School Fund	71 030 00	1 106 250 00 ³	1 135 000 00 ³	42 280 00	4 928 970 00
Millicent Library Fund	-	-	-	-	100 000 00
Tech. Educ. Fd.-U.S. Grant	-	-	-	-	219 000 00
Tech. Educ. Fd.-Com. Grant.	-	-	-	-	142 000 00
Sub-total, Education Trust Funds	78 182 86	1 192 547 30	1 205 021 34	65 708 82	5 525 770 00

PART II

INCOME (Schedule No. 46) (Codes 5000-6700)

Securities		Total Fund		Income			
Purchased or Deposited	Matured or Withdrawn	Balance June 30, 1944	Balance June 30, 1944	Balance July 1, 1943	Receipts (Interest on Investments)	Payments (to Objects of Trust)	Balance June 30, 1944
-	-	9 200 00	9 217 61	358 53	176 00	25 00	509 53
-	-	10 000 00	10 000 00	272 70	275 00	275 00	272 70
-	-	1 000 00	1 018 66	183 38	40 00	-	223 38
-	-	1 500 00	1 598 93	290 30	63 76	-	354 06
-	-	4 000 00	4 420 79	389 17	80 02	-	469 19
-	-	1 500 00	1 500 00	91 33	31 26	-	122 59
-	-	15 000 00	15 000 00	976 74	412 50	227 74	1 161 50
-	-	200 00	200 00	31 63	5 50	-	37 13
-	-	200 00	200 00	30 24	5 50	-	35 74
125 00	125 00	1 500 00	1 500 00	93 22	45 03	75 00 02 ²	63 23
-	-	500 00	500 00	138 77	13 74	100 00	52 51
-	-	5 000 00	5 000 00	491 59	142 50	75 00	559 09
-	-	-	150 00	-	-	-	-
-	-	1 000 00	1 000 00	18 01	27 50	-	45 51
-	-	100 00	100 00	16 32	2 75	-	19 07
-	-	3 500 00	3 875 13	49 12	96 26	37 50	107 88
-	-	-	161 30	-	-	-	-

⁴ Deposit of trust fund.

⁵ To object of trust.

\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500 00	\$ 500 00	\$ 10 17	\$ 13 74	\$ 20 00	\$ 3 91
-	-	-	20 120 52	-	-	-	-
-	-	25 000 00	25 000 00	-	1 027 50	1 027 50	-
1 400 00	1 400 00	30 000 00	30 000 00	119 00	548 76	548 76	119 00
-	-	12 100 00	12 100 00	-	-	-	-
-	-	8 000 00	8 000 00	648 19	675 23	83 56	1 239 86
-	-	-	889 46	-	-	-	-
2 000 00	2 000 00	2 000 00	2 000 00	642 99	57 50	-	700 49
-	-	4 000 00	5 176 42	-	- ⁷	-	-
1 204 300 00	1 175 550 00	4 957 720 00	5 000 000 00	-	- ⁸	-	-
-	-	100 000 00	100 000 00	-	2 500 00	2 500 00	-
-	-	219 000 00	219 000 00	-	- ⁸	-	-
-	-	142 000 00	142 000 00	-	- ⁸	-	-
1 207 825 00	1 179 075 00	5 554 520 00	5 620 228 82	4 851 40	6 240 05	4 995 08	6 096 37

I. STATISTICS OF STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
AND THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART

Teachers and students in teachers colleges and in model and practice
schools for the year ending August 31, 1924

Name of Teacher College	State Teachers College										Model and Practice Schools		
	Teachers	Students	Rollment of Students	Regular Session	Non-Regular Session	June & August, 1924	Dip- loma	Degrees	Establish- ment of	Non-Resident	Teachers	Students	Teachers
Brattleboro	11	17	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
Fitchburg	14	10	57	197	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193
Framingham	54	29	143	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
Hyannis	54	4	26	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Lovell	54	10	52	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
North Adams	41	6	15	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Salmon	44	19	91	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
Westfield	54	6	27	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Worcester	64	12	44	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Massachusetts School of Art	7	86	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197
TOTAL	74	120	639	146	1,417	1,463	1,463	1,463	1,463	1,463	10	107	107

II. STATISTICS OF SUPERINTENDENCY UNIONS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

(Note - The number indicates the superintendency union in which the town is found in the table that follows)

Index of Towns

49	Alford	13	Buckland	28	Erving
33	Amherst	67	Carlisle	68	Essex
57	Ashburnham	45	Carver	26	Fairhaven
28	Ashby	27	Charleston	61	Florida
32	Ashfield	30	Charlton	60	Franklin
3	Ashland	21	Chatham	50	Free town
43	Auburn	42	Cheshire	24	Gay Head
36	Avon	7	Chester	25	Georgetown
58	Ayer	48	Chesterfield	23	Gill
6	Barre	24	Chilmark	32	Goshen
7	Becket	61	Clarksburg	50	Gosnold
65	Bedford	15	Colrain	11	Grafton
55	Belcher town	70	Concord	22	Granby
20	Bellingham	52	Conway	53	Granville
50	Berkley	32	Cumington	25	Groveland
6	Berlin	52	Deerfield	34	Hadley
23	Barnardston	15	Dennis	41	Hallifax
62	Blackstone	50	Dighton	17	Hampden
35	Blandford	37	Douglas	42	Hancock
67	Bolton	54	Dudley	18	Hanover
14	Bourne	66	Dunstable	18	Hanson
58	B Roxborough	10	East Brookfield	5	Hardwick
25	Borford	21	Eastham	67	Harvard
69	Boylston	4	Easthampton	21	Harwich
15	Brewster	17	East Longmeadow	34	Hatfield
8	Brimfield	24	Edgartown	27	Hawley
10	Brookfield	49	Agremont	27	Heath

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40	Kinsdale	35	Montgomery	49	Richmond
36	Kolbrook	47	Mount Washington	45	Rochester
31	Kolden	42	New Ashford	27	Rove
30	Kolland	16	New Braintree	25	Rowley
3	Hopkinton	55	Newbury	2	Royalston
2	Hubbards ton	47	New Marlborough	35	Russell
35	Huntington	38	New Salem	31	Rutland
41	Kings ton	46	Norfolk	56	Salisbury
45	Lakeville	6	Northborough	53	Sandlerfield
42	Lanesborough	10	North Brookfield	14	Sandwich
39	Lee	23	Northfield	61	Savoy
38	Leverett	59	Norton	1	Scituate
65	Lexington	18	Norwall	51	Seekonk
23	Leyden	24	Oak Bluffs	47	Sheffield
70	Lincoln	31	Oakham	13	Shelburne
67	Littleton	21	Orleans	29	Sherborn
28	Lunenburg	39	Otis	58	Shirley
44	Lynnfield	12	Oxford	58	Shutesbury
68	Manchester	31	Easton	4	Southampton
1	Marshfield	33	Pelham	6	Southborough
14	Masspee	41	Pembroke	22	South Hadley
26	Mattapoisett	66	Pepperell	53	Southwick
46	Medfield	40	Peru	9	Sterling
20	Mendon	5	Petersham	67	Stow
56	Merrimac	2	Phillipston	30	Sturbridge
7	Middlefield	32	Plainfield	29	Sudbury
63	Middleton	59	Plainville	52	Sunderland
12	Millbury	41	Plympton	43	Sutton
46	Millis	9	Princeton	2	Templeton
62	Millville	19	Provincetown	63	Teaksbury
61	Monroe	36	Randolph	24	Tisbury
8	Monson	64	Raynham	53	Tolland
39	Monterey	51	Rehoboth	44	Topsfield

28	Townsend	29	Weyland	49	West Stockbridge
19	Truro	54	Webster	24	West Tisbury
66	Tyngsborough	19	Wellfleet	46	Westwood
39	Tyringham	38	Wendell	52	Whately
11	Upton	44	Wenham	17	Wilbraham
37	Uxbridge	69	West Boylston	48	Williamsburg
8	Wales	64	West Bridgewater	63	Williamston
55	Ware	16	West Brookfield	57	Winchendon
16	Warren	4	Westhampton	40	Windsor
23	Warwick	9	Westminster	48	Worthington
40	Washington	56	West Newbury	60	Wrentham
				15	Yarmouth

II. Statistics of Superintendency Unions, Year ending June 30, 1944

Union	Date of entering union	State biennial valuation May 15, 1943	Number of principals and full time teachers Jan. 1, 1944	Number of school buildings Jan. 1, 1942	Each town's share of superintendent's salary	Traveling expenses	State aid for 1943-1944 on account of employment of school superintendents
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Marshfield Sollmate	1838 1839	\$8,607,908 13,720,531	17 34	3 4	\$1,800.00 2,700.00	\$165.52 225.43	- -
2. Hubbardston Phillips Royalston Templeton	1839 1839 1839 1839	866,953 376,104 819,033 3,466,351	4 3 4 23	1 3 2 5	480.00 240.00 480.00 1,800.00	80.00 40.00 80.00 300.00	\$309.33 154.67 309.33 1,160.00
3. Ashland Hopkinton	1839 1839	2,975,062 3,606,425	20 16	1 2	1,650.00 1,650.00	110.60 115.05	907.40 909.70
4. Easthampton Southampton Westhampton	1839 1839 1839	11,723,701 1,223,316 375,900	49 4 3	5 1 1	3,345.00 720.00 285.00	69.70 27.39 32.63	- 292.51 124.41
5. Barre Hardwick Petersham	1890 1890 1890	3,128,278 1,740,708 1,465,350	24 13 9	3 4 2	1,339.84 1,369.84 694.92	160.00 160.00 80.00	773.33 773.33 366.67

Number

6. Berlin	1890	1,246,603	4	4	700.00	76.20	384.55
Northborough	1890	2,379,792	16	2	1,400.00	157.40	771.56
Southborough	1890	3,613,558	17	4	1,400.00	159.60	772.67
7. Recket	1890	860,045	3	1	1,057.44	143.17	576.86
Chester	1890	1,430,975	14	3	1,938.76	273.06	1,062.71
Middlefield	1890	356,520	2	2	528.60	82.60	293.76
8. Brimfield	1890	1,116,072	9	2	818.86	100.00	483.38
Monson	1890	3,632,807	24	4	1,965.00	240.00	1,159.96
Wales	1893	397,235	2	1	491.25	60.00	289.99
9. Princeton	1890	1,327,715	10	2	630.70	84.16	386.67
Sterling	1890	2,261,461	9	1	1,261.40	168.32	773.33
Westminster	1890	2,041,729	10	2	1,261.40	168.32	773.33
10. Brookfield	1891	1,511,367	10	2	1,163.77	147.66	577.55
E. Brookfield	1891	1,112,502	7	1	684.83	88.00	388.95
W. Brookfield	1891	2,872,368	15	2	1,496.22	181.55	866.83
11. Grafton	1891	4,937,367	40	7	2,949.84	335.00	-
Upton	1891	1,642,252	13	3	900.00	130.00	461.51
12. Willbury	1891	6,789,691	44	5	2,703.00	300.00	-
Oxford	1891	3,486,746	33	3	1,802.00	200.00	773.33
13. Buckland	1892	3,091,131	7	2	1,162.65	133.32	644.44
Colrain	1892	1,713,042	11	7	1,162.65	133.34	644.45
Shelburne	1892	3,691,141	17	5	1,162.64	133.34	644.44
14. Bourne	1892	10,204,332	26	4	3,528.13	363.61	-
Mashpee	1892	1,003,934	4	1	650.50	85.08	245.11
Sandwich	1892	2,955,066	13	1	1,050.52	143.92	396.40

15. Brewster	1903	2,245,971	5	1	525.00	27.07	266.95
Dennis	1892	4,704,024	10	1	1,080.00	36.62	-
Yarmouth	1892	6,674,483	20	1	1,926.00	77.00	-
16. New Braintree	1893	646,956	2	1	566.34	51.96	251.33
Warren	1893	2,777,322	20	2	2,746.72	252.03	1,213.00
W. Brookfield	1893	1,562,606	0	4	1,046.40	96.00	464.00
17. E. Longmeadow	1893	5,112,237	16	2	1,711.11	177.78	-
Hampden	1893	1,026,578	6	1	427.73	44.44	214.81
Wilbraham	1893	3,452,200	12	3	1,711.11	177.78	859.26
18. Hanover	1894	4,795,233	23	4	1,155.52	127.03	-
Hanson	1894	2,925,211	10	3	1,155.52	133.95	644.35
Norwell	1894	2,550,942	14	3	1,155.52	131.69	643.22
19. Provincetown	1894	5,656,332	26	4	2,432.00	354.00	-
Truro	1902	1,693,414	4	1	684.00	103.00	348.00
Wellfleet	1894	2,180,673	8	1	684.00	103.00	348.00
20. Bellingham	1894	2,905,503	23	4	1,353.60	225.60	1,052.30
Mendon	1894	1,563,996	9	1	902.40	150.40	701.87
21. Chatham	1903	7,455,507	16	1	1,170.00	100.00	-
Nastham	1894	1,525,689	3	1	390.00	100.00	220.31
Harwich	1894	7,745,170	20	4	1,560.00	100.00	-
Orleans	1894	4,579,546	14	2	780.00	100.00	-
22. Granby	1895	1,029,969	6	3	500.00	102.32	253.23
South Hadley	1895	9,643,976	51	6	3,650.00	216.29	-

23. Bernardston	1917	1,020,865	9	5	730.00	120.00	483.33
Gill	1898	1,026,251	6	3	420.00	90.00	290.00
Leyden	1901	331,520	3	3	429.00	90.00	290.00
Northfield	1898	2,060,374	14	2	1,180.00	40.00	676.67
Warwick	1898	368,037	2	1	280.00	60.00	193.33
24. Chilmark	1897	814,344	1	1	200.00	37.22	96.67
Edgartown	1898	8,088,103	13	1	1,000.00	186.10	-
Gay Head	1902	173,912	1	1	200.00	37.22	96.67
Oak Bluffs	1895	5,050,008	13	2	1,000.00	186.10	-
Tisbury	1895	6,100,586	15	1	1,200.00	223.31	-
West Tisbury	1895	783,404	1	1	400.00	74.44	193.34
25. Boxford	1930	1,261,853	5	3	518.76	78.00	290.00
Georgetown	1895	2,042,763	13	2	1,037.50	150.00	579.99
Groveland	1895	1,635,660	14	5	1,210.38	175.00	676.64
Howley	1895	1,732,617	7	2	691.74	100.00	366.70
26. Fairhaven	1897	12,097,287	65	7	3,961.62	131.24	-
Nantapolesett	1897	3,979,335	10	1	990.37	32.81	355.20
27. Charlemont	1897	978,909	9	2	1,137.51	139.98	651.64
Hawley	1897	255,910	2	3	324.99	39.96	243.30
Heath	1902	409,337	5	4	812.52	99.99	608.34
Roxe	1897	713,328	1	1	162.45	19.98	121.62
28. Ashby	1897	1,326,821	5	1	615.00	79.84	366.56
Lunenburg	1906	2,593,917	15	3	1,230.00	189.66	773.11
Townsend	1897	2,601,284	14	1	1,230.00	159.66	773.10
29. Sherborn	1940	3,056,074	7	2	800.00	125.00	397.41
Sudbury	1898	3,680,300	12	2	1,200.00	150.00	580.00
Weyland	1898	6,081,269	27	3	2,000.00	225.00	-

30. Charlton	1902	\$2,240,729	17	5	\$2,100.00	\$273.75	\$366.66
Holland	1902	239,094	2	1	420.00	54.56	193.34
Sturbridge	1903	2,132,639	8	3	1,680.00	218.20	773.33
31. Holden	1900	4,069,592	35	4	2,250.00	360.00	1,160.00
Oakham	1900	459,128	2	1	281.25	45.00	145.00
Paxton	1900	1,122,169	4	1	375.00	60.00	193.33
Rutland	1900	1,631,297	13	2	843.75	135.00	435.00
32. Ashfield	1900	1,335,953	8	1	1,080.00	160.00	773.33
Cumington	1900	535,614	5	1	540.00	80.00	386.67
Goshen	1900	409,530	2	1	540.00	80.00	386.67
Plainfield	1900	356,520	2	1	540.00	80.00	386.66
33. Amherst	1901	10,700,944	54	9	4,500.00	330.63	-
Felham	1901	715,009	4	2	500.00	18.78	184.20
(1)							
34. Hadley	1901	3,064,213	19	5	533.36	47.75	431.81 (2)
Hatfield	1901	3,062,429	17	5	599.97	47.75	337.41 (2)
35. Blandford	1901	918,256	3	1	720.00	80.00	386.67
Huntington	1901	1,145,940	9	2	1,260.00	140.00	676.67
Montgomery	1901	306,521	1	1	360.00	60.00	193.33
Russell	1901	4,509,907	8	2	1,260.00	140.00	-
36. Avon	1901	2,052,311	17	2	1,031.34	103.07	480.49
Holbrook	1901	3,726,543	23	5	1,266.67	140.54	596.01
Randolph	1901	7,561,013	60	8	1,945.00	176.03	-

(1) Union dissolved 1/26/44. Superintendent's term expired 10/31/43.

(2) Due to delay in claiming reimbursement, payment was not made until January, 1945.

37. Douglas Uxbridge	1901 1901	\$2,547,524 8,516,056	18 45	3 9	\$1,640.00 2,460.00	\$176.80 265.20	\$773.33 -
38. Erving Leverett New Salem Shutesbury Wendell	1901 1901 1902 1901 1901	2,487,499 525,444 357,824 407,824 321,108	3 5 5 2 3	3 4 4 1 2	1,050.00 700.00 1,050.00 260.00 420.00	126.00 84.00 126.00 33.60 50.40	580.00 386.67 590.00 154.66 232.00
39. Lee Monterey Otis Tyringham	1901 1901 1901 1901	5,602,583 923,528 740,058 512,397	25 2 3 1	3 2 2 1	2,310.00 672.00 682.00 546.00	100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	- 310.30 394.70 259.65
40. Hinsdale Peru Washington Windsor	1901 1901 1912 1901	1,016,063 305,216 230,216 510,432	6 1 2 3	1 1 1 1	1,132.95 427.13 569.23 710.86	174.62 65.51 67.22 109.17	773.69 290.17 386.65 482.82
41. Halifax Kingsston Pembroke Plympton	1901 1901 1901 1901	1,531,645 4,884,261 2,886,302 823,912	5 20 15 4	1 4 3 1	612.50 1,356.25 1,137.50 393.75	70.00 155.00 130.00 45.00	338.33 - 628.33 217.50
42. Cheshire Hancock Lanesborough New Ashford	1912 1902 1902 1902	1,235,950 509,834 1,530,142 136,486	7 5 7 1	3 4 5 1	960.00 400.00 960.00 80.00	150.00 60.00 150.00 15.00	740.00 306.67 740.00 63.33
43. Auburn Sutton	1902 1902	7,243,701 2,270,225	49 17	7 7	2,916.52 1,250.00	448.56 225.50	- 597.59
44. Lynnfield Topsfield Wenham	1917 1912 1902	5,595,973 3,035,059 4,177,516	12 12 9	2 1 1	1,225.00 1,225.00 1,050.00	140.00 140.00 120.00	- 676.67 530.00

45. Carver	1902	\$2,946,113	9	3	\$1,133.32	\$177.50	\$771.92
Lakeville	1902	1,732,612	7	3	895.00	136.25	560.71
Rochester	1902	1,556,403	6	3	895.00	136.25	580.70
46. Medfield	1903	3,102,568	17	1	1,000.00	100.00	483.33
Millis	1902	3,305,375	17	1	1,000.00	100.00	483.33
Norfolk	1902	1,642,442	6	4	1,000.00	100.00	483.34
Westwood	1902	7,965,223	24	3	1,000.00	100.00	-
47. Mt. Washington	1902	312,790	2	1	300.00	39.96	193.30
New Marlborough	1902	1,559,241	3	2	1,200.00	160.08	773.33
Sheffield	1902	1,772,832	14	4	1,500.00	200.16	966.70
48. Chesterfield	1902	612,749	3	3	825.00	72.90	465.27
Williamstown	1902	1,492,237	13	2	1,650.00	145.00	930.53
Northampton	1902	815,648	2	1	825.00	72.90	465.27
49. Alford	1902	353,338	1	1	350.00	100.00	223.08
Agremont	1902	1,064,148	3	3	700.00	100.00	396.58
Richmond	1902	817,253	3	1	1,050.00	100.00	570.08
W. Stockbridge	1902	1,553,162	5	1	1,400.00	100.00	743.59
50. Berkley	1902	952,261	7	2	342.92	68.00	197.59
Dighton	1902	3,649,206	29	5	2,254.41	205.00	1,182.57
Freetown	1924	1,539,671	10	6	885.06	137.00	395.25
Gosnold	1936	1,322,169	2	2	838.37	90.00	157.89
51. Rehoboth	1902	3,099,981	14	3	1,280.00	200.00	794.61
Seekonk	1913	5,938,005	29	5	1,920.00	200.00	-

52. Conway	1903	1,025,599	5	2	5380.04	60.00	375.38
Deerfield	1903	4,415,192	19	3	1,359.96	120.00	750.69
Sunderland	1903	1,325,185	4	1	650.04	60.00	355.23
Whately	1903	1,395,141	4	2	830.04	60.00	375.37
53. Granville	1903	2,053,367	5	2	1,224.96	151.31	676.64
Sandisfield	1903	743,222	4	5	874.92	108.13	483.32
Southwick	1903	2,221,759	9	1	1,050.00	129.72	580.01
Tolland	1903	457,824	2	1	350.04	43.24	193.36
54. Dudley	1903	4,064,697	19	4	1,606.00	106.70	611.50
Webster	1903	12,259,456	45	5	3,206.00	59.32	-
55. Belchertown	1904	1,714,675	23	5	1,930.00	275.00	814.89
Ware	1941	7,145,455	51	3	2,970.00	125.00	-
56. Merrimac	1912	2,102,794	15	4	900.00	150.00	453.34
Newbury	1905	2,429,095	9	2	900.00	150.00	453.33
Salisbury	1905	3,215,223	11	2	900.00	150.00	453.33
West Newbury	1905	1,535,026	11	1	900.00	150.00	453.33
57. Ashburnham	1905	1,933,976	10	2	925.00	136.36	426.71
Winchendon	1905	5,759,451	42	9	2,775.00	278.22	-
58. Ayer	1909	4,119,790	26	3	1,840.56	129.00	1,085.98
Boxborough	1921	407,824	3	3	400.20	32.26	271.53
Shirley	1909	2,520,169	11	2	766.92	53.75	452.50
59. Norton	1911	2,561,799	19	4	2,220.00	332.01	1,164.57
Plainville	1911	1,860,317	11	2	1,500.00	221.34	773.76
60. Franklin	1911	9,632,033	50	5	3,300.50	227.50	-
Wrentham	1911	4,235,315	19	3	1,414.50	97.50	565.00

61. Clarksburg	1912	\$946,151	8	4	\$1,030.00	\$120.00	\$580.00
Florida	1912	1,530,580	3	5	1,030.00	120.00	580.00
Monroe	1912	1,076,932	3	1	720.00	80.00	386.67
Savoy	1912	205,216	3	4	730.00	90.00	386.66
62. Blackstone	1913	2,578,010	23	4	2,150.00	258.00	1,253.56
Millville	1917	1,029,183	11	3	1,200.00	78.00	657.11
63. Middleton	1916	2,312,860	10	1	356.33	95.34	219.47
Tewksbury	1930	4,904,601	26	5	892.04	113.31	-
Wilmington	1916	4,596,499	39	9	2,319.42	151.76	-
64. Raynham	1920	2,015,791	11	3	1,200.00	133.33	644.44
W. Bridgewater	1920	3,771,699	23	7	2,400.00	256.67	1,258.89
65. Bedford	1921	3,062,259	12	2	1,240.00	76.50	373.91
Lexington	1921	25,329,695	68	6	5,135.00	355.65	-
66. Dunstable	1911	443,007	3	1	450.00	60.00	290.00
Pepperell	1909	3,194,466	19	3	1,800.00	240.00	1,160.00
Tyngsborough	1924	1,532,549	7	1	750.00	39.96	483.31
67. Bolton	1926	1,203,432	5	2	369.96	40.26	193.09
Carlisle	1926	1,223,473	4	1	369.96	40.26	193.09
Harvard	1926	2,553,527	10	3	924.96	102.70	483.71
Littleton	1926	3,171,534	14	1	1,110.00	123.46	590.58
Stow	1926	1,427,510	10	3	924.96	100.90	482.86
68. Essex	1929	1,616,490	9	2	1,617.20	-	622.02
Manchester	1929	10,244,261	20	3	2,716.99	-	-
69. Boylston	1931	1,022,169	6	2	949.00	100.00	489.87
W. Boylston	1921	2,858,151	18	4	2,791.00	300.00	1,443.46
70. Concord	1943	13,028,069	59	7	4,000.00	308.96	-
Lincoln	1943	4,576,960	11	2	1,000.00	166.09	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	\$258,844.81	\$28,051.89	\$92,630.59

III. TOWNS OF LESS THAN 500 PARILLAS AND STATE AID FOR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION THEREIN,
SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

Explanation of Abbreviations and Symbols in Table

In columns 5 and 7 --

"Excess" denotes that the ratio of the valuation to the net average membership of the schools exceeded the corresponding ratio for the Commonwealth; consequently the town received no high school aid or tuition reimbursement.

In column 7 --

+denotes valuation over \$1,000,000; reimbursement, ONE-HALF.
†denotes valuation of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; reimbursement, THREE-FOURTHS.
No symbol, valuation less than \$500,000; reimbursement IN FULL.

In column 8 --

+denotes that the town expended from local taxation for the support of schools less than \$4 per \$1,000 valuation; consequently, the town received no high school transportation reimbursement.
+denotes said expenditure was between \$4 and \$5 per \$1,000 valuation; reimbursement, ONE-HALF.
†denotes said expenditure was between \$5 and \$6; reimbursement, THREE-FOURTHS.
No symbol, said expenditure was over \$6; reimbursement, IN FULL.

Local High School

Attendance at High Schools in other towns or cities

Towns	Fami- lies, U.S. Census 1940	Years in Course	Resi- dent pupils in non- ship of high school	Number of teachers based on time de- voted to high school	State Aid	Resi- dent pupils attendi- ng pub- lic high schools in other towns and cities	State reim- bursement for tui- tion	State reim- bursement for trans- portation	Total State aid for high school education
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
Alford	64	-	-	-	-	10	\$818.10	\$1,057.60	\$1,875.76
Ashby	304	4	54	4,100	\$1,025.00	-	-	-	1,025.00
Ashfield	244	4	88	3,750	937.50	-	-	-	937.50
Becket	213	-	-	-	-	31	2,226.51†	1,897.20	4,113.71
Berkley	299	-	-	-	-	41	2,909.62†	2,206.00	5,115.62
Berlin	283	-	-	-	-	41	1,636.12*	1,239.60	2,875.72
Bernardston	264	4	35	3,750	937.50	-	-	-	937.50
Blandford	137	-	-	-	-	24	1,324.54†	2,221.80	3,546.34
Bolton	215	(1) 1	9	.343	85.75	21	901.44*	805.60	1,792.73

(1) Third year of Junior High

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Boxborough 99	-	-	-	-	23	3,203.81	1,545.60	4,749.41
Boxford 222	-	-	-	-	37	1,930.08*	2,439.37	4,369.45
Boylston 326	-	-	-	-	49	5,024.52†	1,620.14	6,644.66
Brewster 248	-	-	-	-	23	Excess	2,763.06	2,763.06
Brimfield 286	4	58	4,000	\$1,000.00	-	-	-	1,000.00
Brockfield 402	4 ⁽¹⁾	46	3,772	943.00	-	-	-	943.00
Buckland 460	-	-	-	-	56	2,797.47*	1,636.30	4,433.77
Carlisle 210	-	-	-	-	33	2,097.17*	2,236.20	4,325.37
Carver 404	-	-	-	-	48	Excess	4,843.30	4,843.30
Charlmont 243	4	80	3,700	925.00	-	-	-	925.00
Cheshire 431	-	-	-	-	113	4,351.45*	2,788.60	7,140.05
Chester 355	4	87	5,875	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Chesterfield 127	-	-	-	-	16	1,411.99†	1,998.75	3,310.80
Chilmark 75	-	-	-	-	4	Excess	223.87†	223.87
Clarkeburg 552	-	-	-	-	42	3,982.16†	1,068.80	5,050.96
Colrain 390	-	-	-	-	56	2,784.35*	3,608.90	6,393.25

(1) Junior High System

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Conway	258	-	-	-	36	\$2,725.34†	\$3,346.17	\$6,071.51
Cumington	166	1 ⁽²⁾	.714	178.55	16	1,710.69†	1,986.60	3,875.84
Dever	389	4 ⁽¹⁾	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Dunstable	120	-	-	-	25	2,492.05	2,696.40	5,188.45
E. Brookfield	294	1 ⁽²⁾	1.250	312.50	21	855.00*	1,421.40	2,538.90
Heathen	191	-	-	-	32	Excess	2,013.37	2,013.37
Edgartown	423	4	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Agremont	145	-	-	-	21	Excess	1,330.05	1,330.05
Erving	367	-	-	-	61	3,536.64*	4,373.77	7,912.41
Essex	407	-	-	-	60	2,674.62*	2,394.34	5,266.96
Florida	105	-	-	-	17	Excess	1,772.48	1,772.48
Freetown	426	-	-	-	67	3,794.77*	4,419.07	8,213.84
Gay Head	30	-	-	-	2	195.50	252.35	447.85
Gill-	243	-	-	-	49	4,763.23†	2,061.15	6,824.38
Cosken	62	-	-	-	15	1,316.88	1,175.05	2,491.93
Gosnold	29	-	-	-	5	Excess	†	-

(1) Junior High System

(2) Third year of Junior High

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Granby	250	-	-	-	47	\$2,430.97*	\$1,766.15	\$4,257.12
Granville	196	-	-	-	37	Excess	2,734.39	2,734.39
Halifax	251	-	-	-	43	1,488.20*	2,200.47	3,688.67
Hampden	235	-	-	-	45	3,472.25†	2,968.15	6,440.43
Hancock	32	-	-	-	16	1,436.03	592.80	2,028.83
Harvard	314	4	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Hawley	68	-	-	-	12	1,376.58	1,327.90	2,704.78
Heath	78	-	-	-	19	1,291.26	1,794.00	3,085.26
Hinsdale	336	-	-	-	46	3,203.65†	3,556.16	6,764.81
Holland	72	-	-	-	6	560.00	681.10	1,241.10
Hubbardston	294	-	-	-	40	3,101.23†	2,660.95	5,762.18
Huntington	371	4	5.700	\$1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Lakeville-	439	-	-	-	57	2,691.46*	3,764.50	6,475.96
Lanesborough	366	-	-	-	46	2,438.37*	1,392.10	3,830.47
Leverett	199	-	-	-	35	4,025.27	2,444.80	6,540.07
Leyden	66	-	-	-	7	1,050.00	674.30	1,924.30
Lincoln	442	-	-	-	35	Excess	4,253.30	4,253.30
Littleton	470	4	5.657	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Nashpee 106	-	-	-	-	16	Excess	\$1,385.57	\$1,385.57
Nattapoisett 471	(1) 1	25	-	Excess	43	Excess	1,414.32	1,414.32
Nendon 351	4	60	3.543	\$885.75	-	-	-	885.75
Middlefield 62	-	-	-	-	7	\$771.13	930.30	1,701.43
Middleton 424	-	-	-	-	56	3,473.90	1,320.73	4,794.63
Millville 413	-	-	-	-	74	4,654.47†	3,000.00	7,654.47
Monroe 53	-	-	-	-	7	Excess	858.90	858.90
Monterey 64	-	-	-	-	15	Excess	1,439.40	1,439.40
Montgomery 42	-	-	-	-	5	500.00	466.95	966.95
Nt. Washington 19	-	-	-	-	2	Excess	252.70	252.70
New Ashford 24	-	-	-	-	4	602.00	219.70†	820.70
New Braintree 102	-	-	-	-	6	Excess	766.50	766.50
Newbury 469	-	-	-	-	30	1,099.08	2,227.85	4,766.93
New Marlborough 274	4	26	3.073	\$919.75	-	-	-	919.75
New Salem 125	4	62	3.075	708.75	-	-	-	708.75
Norfolk 299	-	-	-	-	62	3,393.50	3,029.88	6,423.38

(1) Third year of Junior High

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Oak Bluffs 493	4	38	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Oakham 125	-	-	-	-	16	\$1,780.40	\$1,593.33	\$3,373.73
Orleans 469	(1) 4	132	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Otis 113	-	-	-	-	14	Excess	1,663.20	1,663.20
Paxton 219	-	-	-	-	16	1,124.89*	1,140.40	2,265.29
Pelham 146	-	-	-	-	39	2,662.45†	1,218.79	3,881.24
Pern 39	-	-	-	-	3	423.04	399.70	822.74
Petersham 229	4	30	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Phillipston 134	-	-	-	-	23	2,253.27	1,552.31	3,805.58
Plainfield 74	-	-	-	-	14	1,527.20	1,437.15	3,014.35
Plainville 377	(1) 4	71	4,569	\$1,142.38	-	-	-	1,142.38
Plympton 167	-	-	-	-	24	2,040.00†	1,589.45	3,629.45
Princeton 217	(1) 4	43	4,567	1,141.83	-	-	-	1,141.83
Richmond 173	-	-	-	-	28	2,595.73†	2,172.00	4,767.73
Rochester 372	-	-	-	-	34	2,123.15*	3,686.90	5,810.05
Rose 65	-	-	-	-	6	Excess	766.50	766.50

(1) Junior High System

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Howley 450	-	-	-	-	56	£2,317.87*	£2,215.95	£4,531.82
Howalston 223	-	-	-	-	22	1,602.27†	1,676.61	3,280.88
Russell 332	-	-	-	-	64	Excess	3,554.49	3,554.49
Rutland 400	4	-	5.200	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Sandisfield 107	-	-	-	-	15	Excess	1,764.70	1,764.70
Sandwich 427	4	45	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Savoy 53	-	-	-	-	6	506.68	626.50	1,133.18
Sheffield 492	4	72	4.375	1,093.75	-	-	-	1,093.75
Shelburne 480	4	224	9.370	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Sherborn 266	4	38	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Shutesbury 48	-	-	-	-	8	944.02	955.90	1,899.92
Southampton 261	-	-	-	-	40	2,163.91*	1,995.76	4,149.69
Southwick 422	-	-	-	-	66	3,159.54*	3,737.20	6,896.74
Sterling 456	1 ⁽¹⁾	20	1.302	327.00	43	2,736.62*	3,404.15	6,467.85
Stockbridge 486	4	117	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Stow 360	4	51	4.028	1,007.15	-	-	-	1,007.15

(1) Third year of Junior High

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Sudbury 457	4	63	3.856	\$964.20	-	-	-	\$964.20
Sunderland 271	-	-	-	-	53	\$3,473.65*	\$2,711.75	6,185.40
Tolland 34	-	-	-	-	4	Excess	348.60	348.60
Topsfield 319	4	93	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Truro 180	-	-	-	-	16	Excess	1,670.20	1,670.20
Tyngsborough 419	-	-	-	-	56	2,677.67*	2,683.92	5,361.59
Tyringham 57	-	-	-	-	9	Excess	792.55	792.55
Wales 132	-	-	-	-	14	1,452.50	1,061.70	2,514.20
Warwick 129	-	-	-	-	22	2,008.12	2,064.95	4,073.07
Washington 60	-	-	-	-	12	1,443.32	1,170.15	2,613.47
Wellfleet 308	4	36	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Wendell 107	-	-	-	-	16	879.40	1,612.15	2,491.55
Wenham 342	1 ⁽¹⁾	12	-	Excess	40	Excess	893.20	893.20
West Boylston 461	4	100	6.370	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
West Brookfield 410	1 ⁽¹⁾	18	1.100	275.00	34	1,532.29*	1,781.23	3,583.52
Westhampton 109	-	-	-	-	14	1,157.97	1,645.66	3,603.63

(1) Third year of Junior High

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
West Kenbury	396	4 ⁽¹⁾	73	4.685	\$1,171.42	-	-	\$1,171.42
West Stock- bridge	280	-	-	-	-	54	\$2,246.55*	\$3,400.00
West Tiabury	85	-	-	-	-	4	Excess	405.41
Whately	237	-	-	-	-	40	2,316.29*	2,326.00
Williamsburg	463	4	93	5.000	1,250.00	-	-	1,250.00
Windsor	79	-	-	-	-	14	1,763.00	1,428.29
Northington	138	-	-	-	-	9	763.87†	1,106.35
Total (130 towns)	-	-	2,273	-	\$24,790.01	2,921	\$160,122.18	\$183,374.93
								\$368,263.02

(1) Junior High System

Summary

Towns that maintained four-year high schools	33
Received State Grant	22(1)
Did not receive State Grant because "valuation per pupil" was in excess of the corresponding ratio for the Commonwealth . .	11

Towns sending pupils to high schools in other towns or cities	97
Tuition expenditures:	
Reimbursed in full	26(2)
Reimbursed three fourths	15
Reimbursed one half	29
Not reimbursed	24

Transportation Expenditures:	
Reimbursed in full	94(2)
Reimbursed three fourths	8
Reimbursed one half	-
Not reimbursed	1

130

(1) In addition, Bolton, Cummington, East Brookfield, Sterling, and West Brookfield maintained high schools of less than four years, and received High School Grant.

(2) 25 of these towns received reimbursement in full for both tuition and transportation expenditures.

List of State-aided High Schools

Ashby, Ashfield, Bernardston, Bolton, Brimfield, Brookfield, Charlemont, Chester, Cummington, East Brookfield, Huntington, Littleton, Marion, New Marlboro, New Salem, Plainville, Princeton, Rutland, Sheffield, Shelburne, Sterling, Stow, Sudbury, West Boylston, West Brookfield, West Newbury, Williamsburg -- 27.

IV. TRANSPORTATION OF CHILDREN LIVING ON ISLANDS

Chapter 78, section 14 of the General Laws provides that:--"The department of education may provide transportation to and from school, or board in place thereof, for such children of school age as live upon islands within the commonwealth that are without schools, in cases where the local authorities are not required by law to provide such transportation." [Op. A. G. (1930) 27.]

During the school year 1943-44 there were thirteen children who came within the above classification and the expense entailed amounted to \$1,665.30.

V. COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

The following table gives a list of the county training schools in the State for the commitment of habitual truants, absentees, and school offenders:

<u>County Training School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Superintendent</u>
Essex	Lawrence	James R. Totter
Hampden	Agawan	Thomas F. Sullivan
Middlesex (1)	North Chelmsford	J. Earl Wotton
Worcester	Sakdale	William T. Teachout

The counties of Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Franklin, Hampshire, Nantucket, Norfolk, and Plymouth are exempted by law from maintaining training schools of their own, but the county commissioners of each of these counties are required to assign an established training school as a place of commitment for habitual truants, absentees, and school offenders. The places designated by several commissioners are as follow: Berkshire, Franklin, and Hampshire Counties, Agawan; Barnstable, Dukes, Bristol, Nantucket, Norfolk, and Plymouth Counties, North Chelmsford.

(1) Under the law, commitments from Boston, Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop in Suffolk County must be to the training school for the county of Middlesex.

Number of Pupils Attending, Admitted, and Discharged; also Teachers Employed

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL	Enrolled July 1, 1943	Enrolled June 30, 1944	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Average attendance	Teachers employed
Essex	60	67	37	31	54	3
Hampden	41	35	35	36	35	1
Middlesex	122	141	166	147	139	5
Worcester	56	52	42	46	54	2
Totals	279	295	280	260	282	11

VI. STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

STATE INSTITUTIONS	Number of Pupils				Number of Teachers
	Enrolled July 1, 1943	Enrolled June 30, 1944	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Average attendance
State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster	302	295	275	282	308
State Industrial School for Boys, Shirley	244	231	432	445	245
Lyman School for Boys, Westborough	334	305	391	920	338
	880	831	1,598	1,647	301
					51

VII. GENERAL SCHOOL FUND

(Chapter 70, General Laws)

Distribution under Part I

(Nov. 30, 1944):

General	\$4,693,010.81	
Supplementary	<u>122,951.00</u>	\$4,815,961.81

Distribution under Part II

(March 10, 1944):

Towns in which the proportionate amount paid by such towns of every thousand dollars of State tax as established by the last preceding valuation made for the purpose of apportioning such tax:

Class I-8¢ or less	\$80,876.15	
Class II-More than 8¢ but not more than 16¢	53,719.63	
Class III-More than 16¢ but not more than 40¢	198,828.05	
Class IV-More than 40¢ but not more than 50¢	<u>92,516.91</u>	\$395,940.74

From income tax (Part I)

\$4,815,961.81

From income of Massachusetts School Fund (Part II)

211,066.51

From income tax (Part II)

184,874.23

\$5,211,902.55

School year ending August 31, 1943.

Three hundred and fifteen (all) schools in operation during the year
(or now) in ninety cities and towns listed chronologically by types
of schools, with dates of establishment and names of directors.

Group I la. Thirty-four industrial schools (boys)

Smith's Agricultural (Northampton), Oct., 1909; Philip Fox.
New Bedford Vocational, Nov., 1909; William B. Buckinosh.
Newton Trade, Feb., 1909; James Forbes.
Wareham Boys' Trade, Feb., 1910; Walter E. Benson.
Somerville Vocational School for Boys, Sept., 1910; Philip J. Hafferman.
Lowell Vocational, Sept., 1911; Andrew J. Moynahan, Acting.
Springfield Trade, Sept., 1911; George A. Burridge.
Westfield Trade, Sept., 1911; Chester C. Derby.
Boston Trade, Feb., 1912; Edward H. McDonough.
Quincy Trade, Sept., 1912; Frank C. Webster.
Holyoke Vocational, Sept., 1914; Edward J. Burke.
Pitts Industrial (Fall River), May, 1916; Joseph Gilligan.
Independent Industrial Shoemaking School of the City of Lynn.
Aug., 1916; Stephen H. Callahan.
Chicopee Trade, Sept., 1921; John H. Sullivan.
Weymouth Vocational, Feb., 1924; Francis S. Whipple, Jr.
Wineyard Haven Carpentry School (Tisbury), Sept., 1925; Henry A. Witter.
Beverly Trade, Nov., 1926; Edgar A. Winters.
Haverhill Trade, Nov., 1928; Chester F. Spafford.
Everett Vocational High, Sept., 1927; John W. Bates.
Arthur A. Hansen Trade, Saltham, Sept., 1928; Harold L. Pride.
Bedford Vocational, Nov., 1930; Melvin V. Nelson.
Cole Trade, May, (Southbridge), Mar., 1932; Clark E. Norrell.
Pittsfield Vocational, April, 1934; John F. Moran.
Leominster Vocational, Sept., 1934; Rodney F. Poland.
Salem Vocational, Sept., 1934; Agnes V. Cragan.
Attleboro Jewelry Trade, Nov., 1934; Frank H. Straker.
Oak Bluffs Trade, Jan., 1935; Charles E. Downs.
Greenfield Vocational, June, 1936; Ralph A. Lawrence.
Barnstable Trade, Nov., 1938; Melvin C. Knight.
North Adams Vocational, Aug., 1940; Charles McCann.
Walden Vocational, Sept., 1941; Leroy H. Twichell.
Warrenton Vocational, Sept., 1941; Warren F. Knodex.
Newburyport Vocational, Sept., 1943; Edward P. Curtis.
Milford Vocational, Dec., 1943; Everett Winslow.

Group I lb. Five Day industrial schools (girls)

Trade School for Girls (Boston), Sept., 1909; Esther L. DeBellis.
David Hale Fanning Trade School for Girls (Wareham), Sept., 1911;
Grace A. Gilkey.
Springfield Trade School for Girls, Jan., 1934; George A. Burridge.
Arthur A. Hansen Trade School for Girls, Sept., 1939; Harold L. Pride.
Henry O. Peabody Trade School, Norwood, Sept., 1942; Blanche L. Marcionette.

Brighton Industrial, Feb., 1922; Percy A. Brigham.
 Charlestown Industrial, Feb., 1923; Martin E. Keane, Acting.
 Dorchester Industrial, Feb., 1923; Arlen D. Bacon.
 East Boston Industrial, Feb., 1923; Walter H. Maylor.
 Hyde Park Industrial, Feb., 1923; Martin L. Sloan.
 South Boston Industrial, Jan., 1923; Stephen Reilly, Acting.
 Memorial High (Roxbury) Industrial, Sept., 1923; Patrick J. Smith.

Group I 1 d. Twenty-nine general vocational departments (20, 2)

Springfield, Jan., 1934; George A. Partridge.
 Chicopee, Feb., 1934; John H. Sullivan.
 Brockton, March, 1934; Laurick W. Baker.
 Northbridge, March, 1934; James A. Sullivan.
 Webster, March, 1934; Stephen L. Sedler.
 New Bedford, April, 1934; William K. Mackintosh.
 Pittsfield, April, 1934; John W. Moran.
 Lawrence, June, 1934; Francis L. Egan.
 Southbridge, July, 1934; Clark E. Correll.
 Attleboro, Sept., 1934; Norman S. Tukey.
 Everett, Sept., 1934; John W. Bates.
 Leominster, Sept., 1934; Rodney F. Poland.
 Lynn, Sept., 1934; Ralph W. Lamb.
 Newton, Sept., 1934; James Forbes.
 Salem, Sept., 1934; Agnes V. Cragon.
 Taunton, Sept., 1934; Patrick M. Lyons.
 Cambridge, December, 1934; John M. Tobin.
 Haverhill, Sept., 1935; Chester F. Spofford.
 Greenfield, June, 1935; Ralph A. Lawrence.
 Fitchburg, July, 1935; Watson E. Otis.
 Westfield, October, 1935; Chester G. Derby.
 Shelburne, Sept., 1937; Thomas W. Watkins.
 Somerville, December, 1938; Everett V. Ireland.
 Boston, Sept., 1939; Henry P. Fallon.
 Needham, October, 1939; Melvin V. Weldon.
 Dighton, Sept., 1940; Alvin G. Patterson.
 Gloucester, Sept., 1940; Leonard H. Scott.
 Nantucket, Sept., 1941; Clarence E. Starvont.
 Fall River, Sept., 1942; Joseph P. Gilligan.

Group I 2 a. One short unit course.

Boston, Oct., 1937; Francis L. Bain.

Group I 3 a. Eleven Part-time Cooperative Schools

Beverly Co-operative Trade, Aug., 1909; Edgar A. Winters.

Boston:

Charlestown, Sept., 1919; Martin E. Keane, Acting.
 Hyde Park, Sept., 1919; Martin L. Sloan.
 Dorchester, Sept., 1920; Arlen D. Bacon.
 Brighton, Sept., 1922; Percy A. Brigham.
 East Boston, June, 1923; Walter H. Maylor.
 South Boston, Jan., 1923; Stephen Reilly, Acting.
 Memorial High (Roxbury), Sept., 1923; Patrick J. Smith.

Group I 3 a. Eleven part-time co-operative schools (cont'd.)

Cole Trade, Southbridge, Sept., 1915; Clark E. Morrell.
 Springfield Co-operative Trade, March, 1937; George A. Burridge.
 Arthur A. Hansen Co-operative Trade, July, 1940; Harold L. Pride.

Group I 3 b. Two Trade Preparatory Schools (classes)

Plymouth, Oct., 1936; Burr F. Jones.
 Springfield, Sept., 1941; George A. Burridge.

Group I 3 c. Ten Apprenticeship Schools (classes)

Pittsfield, Sept., 1927; John F. Moran.
 Boston, Nov., 1932; Francis L. Bain.
 Springfield, Oct., 1937; George A. Burridge.
 Newton, Oct., 1939; James Forbes.
 Lowell, Dec., 1941; Andrew J. Moynahan, Acting.
 Waltham, Oct., 1942; Harold L. Pride.
 Fitchburg, Feb., 1942; Watson H. Otis.
 Chicopee, March, 1943; John E. Sullivan.
 Northampton, March, 1943; Philip Fox.
 Worcester, March, 1943; Walter E. Dennen.

Group I 3d. Vocational Art Schools (classes)

Massachusetts School of Art, Nov., 1927; Frank L. Allen.

Group I 4 a. Seventeen evening Industrial Schools (Men)

New Bedford Evening Vocational, Nov., 1907; William A. Mackintosh.
 Lawrence, Mar., 1908; Francis I. Hogan.
 Boston Trade School, Evening Classes, Oct., 1908; Thomas C. Eccles.
 Newton Evening Vocational, Feb., 1909; James Forbes.
 Worcester Boys' Evening Trade, Feb., 1910; Walter E. Dennen.
 Springfield Evening Trade, Feb., 1916; John E. Sullivan.
 Beverly, Nov., 1915; Edgar A. Winters.
 Lynn Evening Industrial Shoemaking, Jan., 1927; Stephen H. Callahan.
 Medford Evening Vocational, Nov., 1929; Melvin V. Seldon.
 Cambridge Evening Industrial, Jan., 1934¹; John E. Tobin.
 Pittsfield Evening Vocational, April, 1936¹; John F. Moran.
 Cole Trade Evening (Southbridge), Oct., 1938¹; Clark E. Morrell.
 Westfield Evening Trade, Dec., 1938¹; Chester C. Derby.
 Salem, Oct., 1940; Agnes V. O'Brien.
 Northbridge, Oct., 1941; James E. Sullivan.
 Lowell, Oct., 1942; Andrew J. Moynahan, Acting.
 Leominster, April, 1943; Rodney F. Poland.

Group II. Twenty-three Compulsory Continuation Schools.

Boston, Sept., 1914; Henry F. Fallons.
 Attleboro, Sept., 1920; Norman A. Tukey.
 Brockton, Sept., 1920; Henriek E. Baker.
 Cambridge, Sept., 1920; John E. Tobin.
 Chicopee, Sept., 1920; John E. Sullivan.
 Everett, Sept., 1920; John F. Bates.

¹ Re-established.

Haverhill, Sept., 1920; William W. Barber.
 Lawrence, Sept., 1920; Francis A. Hogan.
 Loomister, Sept., 1920; Sidney F. Poland.
 Lowell, Sept., 1920; Thomas A. Sinky.
 Lynn, Sept., 1922; Ralph W. Babb.
 New Bedford, Sept., 1920; Frederic J. Hapford.
 Northbridge, Sept., 1920; James S. Sullivan.
 Pittsfield, Sept., 1920; John F. Moran.
 Salem, Sept., 1920; Agnes F. Cragen.
 Somerville, Sept., 1920; Everett W. Ireland.
 Southbridge, Sept., 1920; Clara E. Morrell.
 Springfield, Sept., 1920; George A. Burridge.
 Taunton, Sept., 1920; Patrick E. Lyons.
 Webster, Sept., 1920; Stephen L. Sadler.
 Worcester, Sept., 1920; Thomas F. Power.
 Milford, Sept., 1921; Frank C. Barry.
 Andover, Sept., 1922; Carl M. Saban.

Group III 1 a. Six day homemaking schools.

New Bedford Household Arts, Nov., 1907; William H. Macintosh.
 Smith's Household Arts (Northampton), Oct., 1904; Philip Fox.
 Lowell Vocational, Sept., 1911; Andrew J. Weyman, Acting.
 Essex County School of Homemaking (Methuen), Sept., 1916; Harold A. Rostrom.
 Worcester Household Arts, Jan., 1931; Grace A. Gilkey.
 Salem Household Arts, Sept., 1926; Agnes F. Cragen.

Group III 1 b. Forty-eight day household arts departments.

Fall River Household Arts, Nov., 1919; Charles V. Carrell.
 Boston Household Arts, Feb., 1920; Habel F. Barker.
 Somerville Household Arts, Nov., 1920; Mrs. Gertrude Dooley.
 Everett Household Arts, March, 1921; Frederick A. Ashley.
 Saitama Household Arts, Sept., 1921; Wallace A. Parkhurst.
 Hadley Household Arts, April, 1922; James F. Reed.
 Pittsfield Household Arts, Sept., 1922; John F. Moran.
 Weymouth Household Arts, Feb., 1924; Wallace L. Whittle.
 Westport Household Arts, March, 1924; Milton E. Marle.
 Haverhill Household Arts, Sept., 1924; Arlington I. Closs.
 Falmouth Household Arts, April, 1926; Russell B. Marshall.
 Belchertown Household Arts, March, 1926; E. Leroy Greenfield.
 Shelburne Household Arts, Sept., 1929; Thomas E. Watkins.
 Bourne Household Arts, Sept., 1929; James F. Peetles.
 Deerfield Household Arts, Sept., 1930; Sidney Osborne.
 Provincetown Household Arts, Nov., 1931; Alton E. Gentry.
 Southbridge Household Arts, Sept., 1932; James E. Robertson.
 Townsend Household Arts, Oct., 1932; J. Verne Quimby.
 Barnstable Household Arts, Sept., 1933; Frederick M. Dodge.
 Webster Household Arts, Nov., 1933; Cyril C. Smith.
 Braintree Household Arts, Jan., 1935; Ralph W. Hastings.

Group III 1 a. Forty-eight day household arts departments (Cont'd.)

North Adams Household Arts, Jan., 1933; Charles Boland.
 Dartmouth Household Arts, Sept., 1933; Charles F. Oliver.
 Lighter Household Arts, Sept., 1933; Alvin G. Patterson.
 New Salem Household Arts, Sept., 1933; Joseph Cieshka.
 Palmer Household Arts, Sept., 1933; Ernest J. Lawton.
 Holliston Household Arts, Dec., 1933; Fred W. Miller.
 Gloucester Household Arts, Jan., 1934; Leslie A. Johnson.
 Fitchburg Household Arts, Sept., 1933; Norman S. Jones.
 Ames Household Arts, Sept., 1933; J. Francis Farrell.
 Plymouth Household Arts, Sept. 1933; Roger J. Morgan.
 Watfield Household Arts, Sept., 1933¹; W. J. Larkin.
 Great Barrington Household Arts, Feb., 1937; Kenneth F. Preston.
 Beverly Household Arts, Sept., 1937; Stewart B. Atkinson.
 Chester Household Arts, Sept., 1937; Harold C. Swicker.
 Hudson Household Arts, Sept., 1938; Frances E. Rice.
 Lee Household Arts, Sept., 1938 Charles A. Miller.
 Randolph Household Arts, Sept., 1938; Robert F. Gilgan.
 Avon Household Arts, Sept., 1939; P. H. Payton.
 Warefield Household Arts, Sept., 1939; John A. Redmond.
 Northbridge Household Arts, Sept., 1939; Carrie J. Phipps.
 Agawam Household Arts, Sept., 1940; Frederick T. Dacey.
 Canton Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Carl F. Halloran.
 Newburyport Household Arts, Sept., 1941; John F. Donovan.
 Welfleet Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Alton E. Macey.
 West Bridgewater Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Eile G. Lindell.
 Chicopee Household Arts, Oct., 1941; John J. Desmond.
 Norton Household Arts, Dec. 1942; Charles Randall.

Group III 1 a. Nineteen general Vocational departments (Girls)

Springfield, Jan., 1934; George A. Burridge.
 Brockton, March, 1934; Kenrick M. Baker.
 Northbridge, March, 1934; James S. Mullaney.
 New Bedford, April, 1934; William E. Mackintosh.
 Pittsfield, April, 1934; John F. Moran.
 Lawrence, June, 1934; Francis E. Hogan.
 Attleboro, Sept., 1934; Norman S. Tukey.
 Everett, Sept., 1934; John W. Bates.
 Leominster, Sept., 1934; Rodney F. Poland.
 Lynn, September, 1934; Ralph W. Babb.
 Newton, Sept., 1934; James Forbes.
 Taunton, September, 1934; Patrick H. Lyons.
 Cambridge, Dec., 1934; John H. Rubin.
 Greenfield, June, 1936; Ralph A. Lawrence.
 Fitchburg, July, 1936; Watson E. Otis.
 Somerville, Nov., 1937; Everett W. Ireland.
 Boston, Sept., 1938; Henry F. Fallona.
 Holyoke, Jan., 1940; Henry J. Fitzpatrick.
 Fall River, Sept., 1942; Joseph Gilligan.

¹ Re-established.

New Bedford, Nov., 1907; William H. Macintosh.
 Lawrence, Mar., 1908; Francis E. Hogan.
 Boston, Feb., 1908; James Verbon.
 Worcester (Independent Board), Sept., 1911; Grace A. Gilkey.
 Lowell, Sept., 1911; Andrew J. Moynahan, Acting.
 Everett, Oct., 1911; Charles T. Burn.
 Holyoke, Oct., 1911; William B. Peck.
 Somerville, Oct., 1911; Mrs. Gertrude Keeley.
 Boston, Oct., 1912; Joseph F. Gould.
 Methuen, Oct., 1913; Louis H. Conant.
 Lowell, Feb., 1913; William H. Japleton.
 Essex County (Salem), July, 1913; Harold A. Mstrom.
 Beverly, Sept., 1913; Frank A. Gauland.
 Lynn, Feb., 1920; Raymond F. Grady.
 Chicopee, Nov., 1921; John J. Desmond, Jr.
 Medford, Oct., 1922; Catherine A. Baker.
 Braintree, Nov., 1923; Laurion M. Baker.
 Somers, Sept., 1923; E. Freeman Bates.
 Rockport, April, 1929; William B. Cottle.
 Dighton, Nov., 1934; John J. Rolfe.
 Webster, Nov., 1934¹; James A. Lobban.
 Gloucester, March, 1935¹; Ernest W. Fellows.
 Springfield, Oct., 1935¹; John H. Sullivan.
 Haverhill, Jan., 1936¹; Arthur C. Richardson.
 Salem, Oct., 1940¹; Agnes V. Cragen.
 Chelsea, Jan., 1941¹; James J. Cotter.
 Northbridge, Oct., 1941; Harrie J. Chippa.
 Cambridge, Oct., 1942¹; John H. Tobin.
 Nantucket, Oct., 1942¹; Clarence Sturtevant.
 Northampton, April, 1942; Philip Fox.
 Fall River, June, 1943¹; Joseph Gilligan.

Group IV. 1 a. Four Agricultural Schools

Smith's (Northampton), Oct., 1903; Philip Fox.
 Bristol County, Sept., 1913; George A. Gilbert.
 Essex County, Oct., 1913; Harold A. Mstrom.
 Norfolk County, Oct., 1913; Charles E. Hamp.
 Weymouth Branch, Oct., 1913; Hilmer H. Nelson, Instructor.

Group IV 1 b. Eighteen vocational agricultural departments
with names of instructors (ca.)²

Astfield, Aug. 1913; Robert H. Owers.
 Worcester, May, 1917; John E. Gifford.
 Boston, (Jamaica Plain), Nov., 1918; Thomas F. Keeley.
 New Salem, Sept., 1919; R. Arthur Lundgren.
 Shelburne, March, 1920; William H. Tutts.
 West Springfield, April, 1920; Herbert F. Bartlett.
 Falmouth, Sept., 1920; Lewis E. Robinson.
 Hatfield, Aug. 1921; Gilbert D. Bristol.

¹ No-established.

² The principal of the high school usually serves as director.

Group IV 1b. Eighteen vocational agricultural departments
with names of instructors (day) (Cont'd)

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Westport, Aug., 1926; Lynnwood Potter
Agwam, Aug., 1929; Louis H. Moseley.
Dartmouth, Sept., 1929; Karl H. Erickson.
Westfield, Oct., 1931; J. Lowell Williams.
Barnstable, Sept., 1934; Eric C. Vendt.
Stockbridge, June, 1936; John E. Barrington.
Templeton, July, 1937; Walter E. Curtis.
Williamstown, Aug., 1937; Carroll P. Moore.
Hudson, Aug., 1938; Harold A. Potter.
Middleboro, Sept., 1940; Jack Sturtevant.

Group IV 3. Five vocational agricultural departments with
names of directors (evening)

Essex County, Dec., 1926; Harold A. Mestrom.
Bristol County, Oct., 1940; George H. Gilbert.
Barnstable, Dec., 1940; Melvin C. Knight.
Stockbridge, March, 1943; Russell F. Davidson.
W. Springfield, March, 1943¹; William A. Cowing.

Group V 1 a. Eleven Part-time Co-operative Distributive
Occupation Schools.

Boston, Sept., 1937; Edward J. Rowe.
Worcester, Sept., 1937; Grace A. Gilkey.
Holyoke, Sept., 1937; Henry J. Fitzpatrick.
Newton, Sept., 1940; James Forbes.
Springfield, Sept., 1940; George A. Burridge.
Brockton, Oct., 1940; Kenrick M. Baker.
Pittsfield, Sept., 1941; John F. Moran.
Medford, Feb., 1942; Melvin V. Weldon.
Norwood, Sept., 1942; Blanche L. Marcionette.
Greenfield, Sept., 1942; Ralph A. Lawrence.
Lowell, Sept., 1942; Andrew J. Moynahan, Acting.

Group V 1 b. Twelve Part-time Distributive Occupations Schools.

Worcester, Jan. 1939; Grace A. Gilkey.
Holyoke, Nov., 1939; Edward J. Burke.
Salem, Oct., 1941; Agnes V. Cragen.
Lynn, Oct., 1941; Stephen R. Callahan.
Medford, Nov., 1941; Melvin V. Weldon.
Brockton, Nov., 1941; Kenrick M. Baker.
Newton, Nov., 1942; James Forbes.
Pittsfield, Nov., 1942; John F. Moran.
Malden, Nov., 1942; Leroy M. Twitchell.
Somerville, Nov., 1942; Philip J. Hafferman.
Greenfield, Sept., 1942; Ralph A. Lawrence.
Springfield, Nov., 1942; George A. Burridge.

Lynn, Oct., 1936; Stephen R. Callahan.
Worcester, Oct., 1938; Grace A. Gilkey.
Holyoke, January, 1939; Edward J. Burke.
Brockton, Oct., 1939; Kenrick M. Baker.
Salem, Oct., 1940; Agnes V. Cragen.
Lawrence, Nov., 1940; Francis X. Hogan.
Springfield, Oct., 1941; George A. Burridge.
Beverly, Feb., 1942; Edgar A. Winters.
Pittsfield, Oct., 1942; John F. Moran.
Fitchburg, Feb., 1943¹; Watson H. Otis.
Greenfield, Feb., 1943¹; Ralph A. Lawrence.
Leominster, Feb., 1943; Rodney F. Poland.
Norwood, Feb., 1943; Blanche L. Marcionette.
Southbridge, Feb., 1943¹; Clark H. Morrell.
Brookline, March, 1943; Ernest B. Caverly.
Framingham, March, 1943; Burr J. Merriam.
Webster, March, 1943¹; Stephen L. Sadler.
Weymouth, March, 1943; Francis E. Whipple.
Boston, April, 1943¹; Joseph F. Gould.
Haverhill, April, 1943¹; Chester P. Spofford.
Westfield, April, 1943¹; Chester C. Derby.

¹Re-established.

Table No. 3. Summarized Financial Statement - all types of schools: by cities, towns and counties
School Year ending August 31, 1943

Key to types of schools: I. INDUSTRIAL 1. Day a. Boys (Unit Trade), b. Girls (Unit Trade), c. Industrial Departments, d. General Departments, 2. Short Unit Courses a. Boys 3. Part-time a. Cooperative 1. Regular Trade Extension, 2. Unit Trade, b. Trade Preparatory, c. Apprenticeship, d. Vocational Art, 4. Evening a. Men:
II. CONTINUATION: III. HOUSEHOLD ARTS 1. Day a. School, b. High School Department, c. General Department, 3. Evening: IV. AGRICULTURAL 1. Day a. School, b. High School Department, 3. Evening: V. DISTRIBUTIVE OCCUPATIONS 1. Part-time a. Cooperative, b. Part-time, 2. Evening.

CITIES, TOWNS AND COUNTIES	Grand Total, All Expenditures (C, 1) (Line 12, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total Construction (item 5, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total Equipment (line b, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total Maintenance (c-e) (item 6, page 5, Annual Returns)	Total Gross Maintenance Cost (includes cost to places paying tuition) Column 5 of this table plus items on tuition affidavit.	Total Maintenance Income derived from sources other than local tax- ation; in schools (line 9, page 4, Annual Returns); in agricultural departments, one-half, three- fourths, or all of tuition claims paid (column 10 of this table) plus one-half income from Smith-Hughes and George-Deen funds (columns 7A and 7A-1 of this table).	Tuition Claims, paid or unpaid, Non- Residents and State Wards (lines 10 and 10A, page 4, Annual Returns)	Smith-Hughes (line 12A, page 4, Annual Returns)	George-Deen (line 12B, page 4, Annual Returns)	Other Items (Line 11, page 4, Annual Returns)	Gifts (line 12, page 4, Annual Returns)	Net Maintenance Sum (item 3, Annual Returns: in schools column 5 minus column 6 of this table; in agricultural departments sum of lines 12A and 12B, page 4, Annual Returns, less portion of line 10 which is to be reimbursed to place of residence and one-half of lines 10A, 12A, and 12A-1, page 4, Annual Returns.	REIMBURSEMENT				PRODUCTIVITY				Student Hours (column 45, Table 6)
													Net Maintenance Reimbursement (item 4, Annual Returns: in schools one-half of column 6 of this table; in agri- cultural departments two-thirds of line 12 and 13, page 5, Annual Returns, less that portion of line 10 which is to be reimbursed to place of residence and one-half of line 10A, 12A, and 12A-1, page 4, Annual Returns)	Tuition Reimbursement (one-half, three-fourths, or all of column 7 of this table), (exclusive of tuition for resident State Wards)	Total Reimbursement (cost to the State) (sum of columns 9 and 10)	Cash received from work and farm-labor (line 13, page 4, Annual Returns)	Equivalents (line 13A, page 4, Annual Returns)	Actual Credits (line 14, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total tangible productivity (includes Cash, Credit, etc.) (Column 17, pages 4, 5, 10, 12 and Column 16, page 14, Annual Returns)		
I	2	3	4	5	6A	6	7	7A	7A-1	7D	7C	8	9	10	11	12	12A	13	14	15	
Adams III 1b	2,285.29	---	---	2,285.29	2,285.29	196.43	100.00	96.43	---	---	---	2,088.86	1,044.43	60.00	1,084.43	---	---	---	576.45	17,324	
Agness III 1b, IV 1b	4,430.41	---	120.80	4,309.91	4,309.91	1,535.43	---	384.20	1,691.06	---	---	2,535.86	1,583.55	---	1,583.55	---	---	---	3,714.43	24,798	
Amherst II	329.44	---	---	329.44	329.44	8.12	9.12	---	---	---	---	321.32	160.66	4.06	184.72	---	---	---	293.00	1,136	
Ashfield IV 1b	2,369.83	---	---	2,369.83	2,369.83	755.90	844.00	261.80	150.00	---	---	1,277.14	672.46	880.00	1,222.46	---	---	---	11,595.81	44,650	
Atholboro I 1a, 1d, II, III 1c	23,958.32	1,900.00	59.18	22,088.04	22,088.04	4,266.46	936.64	844.60	2,460.00	---	---	17,809.80	8,604.80	467.82	9,372.62	66.11	---	---	3,314.24	68,274	
Ava III 1b	857.60	---	---	857.60	857.60	434.43	---	14.63	840.00	---	---	422.77	211.38	---	211.38	---	---	---	460.44	8,984	
Barnstable I 1a, III 1b, IV 1b, 2	11,686.72	---	4.57	11,682.36	11,682.36	1,189.40	---	835.91	914.57	---	---	10,800.98	5,783.51	---	5,783.51	---	---	---	9,601.46	57,612	
Barnstons III 1b	1,451.01	---	---	1,451.01	1,451.01	113.27	---	74.17	39.10	---	---	1,387.74	668.87	---	668.87	---	---	---	344.50	21,607	
Beverly I 1a, 2a, 4a, III 1b, 3, V 2	56,719.57	446.77	628.25	55,642.55	55,657.18	18,820.29	2,985.10	4,215.62	1,907.51	569.13	8,050.00	36,827.26	18,413.63	1,477.56	19,891.18	857.96	---	544.99	57,979.94	426,945	
Boston I 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 2a, 3a, 3c, 4a, II, III 1b, 1c, 3, IV 1b, V 1a, 2	1,146,138.07	5,672.43	4,489.27	1,134,076.37	1,135,287.72	164,270.94	42,717.12	68,641.62	34,761.20	4,915.97	---	966,490.87	484,371.37	21,436.31	507,807.68	13,860.82	---	---	636,476.77	4,694,023	
Braintree III 1b	2,481.17	---	32.01	2,449.41	2,449.41	81.66	---	81.66	---	---	---	2,366.82	1,183.41	---	1,183.41	---	---	---	610.03	17,115	
Bristol County IV 1a, 3	103,352.46	38,678.01	4,512.18	120,262.27	120,262.27	38,981.73	1,084.00	2,610.18	4,161.00	6,062.60	---	81,280.84	40,540.27	544.00	41,184.27	35,169.95	---	---	80,845.23	174,267	
Brockton I 1d, II, III 1b, 1c, 3, V 1a, 1b, 2	35,792.84	12.34	2,488.03	33,294.17	33,294.17	6,660.79	1,163.10	946.16	4,083.52	96.00	---	26,733.38	13,418.44	---	13,268.24	264.01	---	---	9,666.44	196,396	
Brockton V 2	55.00	---	---	55.00	55.00	55.00	---	---	55.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	410	
Burlington I 1d, 4a, II, III 1c, 3	41,040.80	400.00	171.10	40,469.70	40,943.66	1,792.80	310.78	1,287.19	165.82	8.00	---	38,877.20	19,422.76	71.22	19,493.98	---	10.73	---	3,611.66	180,564	
Camden III 1b	2,150.83	---	---	2,150.83	2,150.83	1,700.00	---	---	1,700.00	---	---	460.83	225.41	---	225.41	---	---	---	631.60	9,434	
Chatham III 3	174.78	---	---	174.78	174.78	22.26	---	22.26	---	---	---	162.60	76.25	---	76.25	---	---	---	480.63	1,322	
Chatham III 1b	1,633.96	---	---	1,633.96	1,633.96	236.82	166.00	81.82	20.00	---	---	1,397.04	698.52	62.60	781.02	---	---	---	465.22	6,296	

1	2	3	4	5	6A	6	7	7A	7A-1	7B	7C	8	9	10	11	12	12A	13	14	15	
Chapen I la, 1d, 3c, II, III lb, 3	68,280.62	316.58	673.47	67,290.89	68,046.77	2,759.39	291.06	1,523.19	104.00	---	---	64,532.20	32,289.10	145.53	32,411.63	90.86	---	749.50	17,534.27	279,870	
Eastmouth III lb, IV lb	8,641.62	---	---	5,641.62	8,641.62	328.68	---	534.48	---	---	---	5,314.94	3,089.49	---	3,089.49	---	---	---	7,306.88	25,699	
Georfield III lb	1,452.18	---	---	1,452.18	1,452.18	337.39	---	81.69	---	---	---	1,114.79	557.40	---	557.40	---	---	---	185.84	4,852	
Lighton I la, III lb, 3	7,589.45	---	---	7,589.45	7,589.45	5,191.80	1,676.30	81.69	---	---	---	2,397.65	1,198.82	---	1,198.82	---	---	---	2,025.64	58,804	
Green County III la, 3, IV la, 3	201,041.22	1,167.79	952.67	198,890.76	198,890.76	56,099.23	1,886.00	8,887.92	8,116.60	4,629.47	---	142,791.43	71,395.71	---	71,395.71	32,380.44	---	---	111,996.92	286,107	
Everett I la, 1d, II, III lb, 1c, 3	75,524.22	---	8,194.98	68,329.24	68,601.98	7,521.24	3,598.07	1,926.61	1,380.00	---	---	60,817.90	30,406.35	1,799.03	32,207.93	208.43	---	398.03	14,593.91	354,135	
Full River I la, 1d, III lb, 1c, 3	82,220.51	2,807.13	7.49	79,406.99	79,406.99	4,677.69	608.40	975.61	880.00	718.75	---	74,828.00	37,414.00	---	37,414.00	564.72	---	1,382.41	17,847.19	319,169	
Palmer III lb, IV lb	8,138.81	---	61.68	6,077.16	8,138.81	336.26	731.83	618.61	---	---	---	5,019.60	2,841.60	---	2,841.60	---	---	---	6,288.69	48,381	
Pittsburg I la, 3c, III la, V 2	29,672.82	1,615.10	1,199.04	28,058.68	28,058.68	1,594.79	323.92	467.14	281.60	---	---	25,363.89	12,631.94	---	12,631.94	108.02	4.50	408.71	4,184.32	148,183	
Franklin V 2	20.00	---	---	20.00	20.00	20.00	---	---	20.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	180
Gloucester I la, II, III lb, 3	32,580.24	192.23	2,972.54	29,355.47	29,366.47	8,403.07	1,235.18	663.68	8,798.00	---	---	20,882.40	10,478.20	---	11,083.79	359.30	---	249.91	10,843.80	164,111	
Great Barrington III lb	1,219.79	---	47.65	1,171.94	1,171.94	332.48	---	81.92	---	---	---	819.46	419.73	---	580.01	---	---	---	433.00	7,225	
Greenfield I la, 1d, III la, V la, 1b	47,404.18	3.30	394.01	47,008.87	47,008.87	14,571.70	5,437.33	863.67	7,646.63	8.04	---	32,435.17	16,217.89	2,718.66	18,934.25	5.30	43.40	867.43	16,302.13	257,534	
Hadley III lb	1,926.44	---	---	1,926.44	1,926.44	254.77	54.00	170.60	84.17	---	---	1,071.67	235.84	---	882.84	---	---	---	385.73	6,402	
Hartfield III lb, IV lb	4,688.57	186.26	---	4,502.31	4,502.31	266.74	---	312.69	92.84	26.07	---	58,750.22	29,434.88	---	2,208.85	---	---	---	8,604.74	33,124	
Inverhill I la, 1d, II, III lb, 3	80,383.61	11,060.61	1,426.71	67,906.19	67,912.39	9,156.37	802.92	1,860.17	4,853.12	---	---	1,145.20	572.60	---	572.60	---	---	1,263.88	35,362.42	456,741	
Millington III lb	1,214.54	---	---	1,214.54	1,214.54	69.34	---	69.34	10.00	---	---	69,544.72	34,904.59	2,077.47	36,982.08	208.22	10.50	99.66	28,748.03	286,884	
Polysko I la, III la, 3, V la, 1b, 2	80,962.07	---	820.62	80,141.65	80,141.65	10,598.84	4,419.40	2,044.67	3,781.72	52.67	---	4,800.08	2,933.22	---	2,933.22	---	---	---	7,215.26	59,402	
Putnam III lb, IV lb	6,592.60	---	---	6,592.60	6,592.60	1,391.77	649.15	325.73	972.91	60.00	---	39,915.97	19,957.98	---	498.84	---	---	---	9,187.71	67,633	
Lawrence I la, 1d, II, III la, 3, V 2	44,617.78	638.83	387.23	43,899.72	43,899.72	3,775.75	593.68	2,032.83	618.65	---	---	1,644.58	822.29	---	822.29	---	---	---	472.50	7,447	
Lee III lb	2,216.79	---	---	2,216.79	2,216.79	571.21	120.00	69.34	391.87	---	---	28,824.03	14,462.04	---	14,990.31	.52	---	---	13,398.77	144,133	
Lumister I la, 1d, 1a, II, III la, 3, V 2	38,449.48	---	1,803.32	36,646.16	36,792.41	5,722.08	1,066.62	578.64	3,670.90	---	---	30,322.09	15,161.04	---	43,885.86	97.20	62.00	---	20,348.07	330,628	
Lowell I la, 3c, 1a, II, III la, 3, V la	93,883.91	---	421.37	92,462.54	93,034.74	12,540.45	6,573.01	3,402.94	2,406.30	---	---	41,162.41	20,581.20	---	611.48	---	---	---	32,727.88	61,305	
Lyons I la, 1d, 1a, II, III la, 3, V lb, 3	67,917.39	394.82	1,917.08	66,006.39	66,624.77	14,442.98	1,322.94	1,327.17	936.67	3,111.43	---	20,421.08	10,214.04	---	125.13	---	---	---	6,136.96	84,794	
Madison I la, V lb	26,298.38	---	1,274.17	25,024.21	26,601.88	4,596.13	280.25	562.78	3,045.00	---	---	2,156.49	1,078.25	---	1,209.80	---	---	---	3,631.80	34,680	
Marble I la	9,259.36	1,636.77	246.68	5,378.94	8,376.94	3,220.46	262.50	---	2,000.00	---	---	1,687.39	793.69	---	793.69	---	---	---	84.07	6,091	
Marshfield III lb	1,688.98	---	---	1,688.98	1,688.98	81.59	---	81.59	---	9.00	---	65,743.70	27,871.86	---	785.18	---	4.15	1,527.08	13,196.49	303,856	
Bedford I la, 1d, 1a, III 3, V la, 1b	64,621.78	---	666.71	63,955.08	64,438.67	8,211.35	1,470.36	1,767.83	3,505.08	135.00	---	1,789.67	894.84	---	894.84	---	---	---	6,391.00	13,170	
Bethum III 3	2,207.26	---	---	2,207.26	2,207.26	417.89	---	81.59	200.00	---	---	717.92	450.43	---	534.95	---	---	---	12,492.43	45,171	
Biddleboro IV lb	2,939.92	---	---	2,939.92	2,939.92	1,153.25	189.00	---	2,137.60	---	---	3,808.41	1,953.21	---	1,953.21	---	---	---	421.15	26,356	
Elford I la, II	27,770.19	6,748.54	16,061.85	4,989.60	4,989.60	1,105.39	---	68.39	1,000.00	---	---	4,604.90	2,332.45	---	2,332.45	73.86	---	---	2,498.31	43,367	
Burton I la, 1d, 1a, III 3	7,453.60	760.00	---	6,693.60	6,693.60	2,028.90	---	85.06	1,870.00	---	---	175,429.31	87,274.66	---	96,762.57	---	---	---	53,844.82	966,006	
Bedford I la, 1d, 1a, II, III la, 1c, 3	211,856.43	98.00	1,584.82	209,972.61	210,063.39	36,543.30	17,391.42	7,492.71	6,256.44	416.60	---										

1	2	3	4	5	5A	6	7	7A	7A-1	7B	7C	8	9	10	11	12	12A	13	14	15
Shelburne I ld, III lb, IV lb	\$ 13,166.74	\$ 210.00	\$ 81.20	\$ 12,875.54	\$ 12,875.54	\$ 5,625.80	\$ 4,433.52	\$ 819.40	\$ 1,162.50	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 7,220.54	\$ 3,915.49	\$ 2,508.50	\$ 6,421.99	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 44.08	\$ 17,645.65	\$ 137,970
Somerset III 3	1,247.32	---	---	1,247.32	1,255.72	96.30	51.80	44.50	---	---	---	1,151.02	575.51	26.90	601.41	---	---	---	2,917.25	6,472
Somerville I la, ld, II, III lb, lo, 3, V lb	77,800.91	---	452.09	77,348.82	78,427.01	16,956.06	9,178.57	2,432.44	1,519.99	---	---	60,392.76	30,196.38	4,589.29	34,785.67	365.72	545.50	---	14,206.73	295,243
Southbridge I la, ld, 3a, 4a, II, III lb, V 2	70,237.42	3,255.55	297.32	66,684.55	66,684.55	24,134.85	5,670.94	5,026.44	9,422.88	---	---	42,549.70	21,315.80	2,876.42	24,192.22	664.29	67.85	2,913.84	11,784.99	---
Springfield I la, lb, ld, 3a, 3o, 4a, II, III lo, 3, V la, lb, 2	246,841.17	5,452.56	1,612.18	239,776.43	239,776.43	42,664.39	24,713.33	7,407.09	4,520.21	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	53.13	---	---
Stockbridge IV lb, 3	2,986.60	---	---	2,986.60	2,986.60	438.07	417.34	338.80	60.00	25.00	---	197,112.04	98,556.03	12,356.66	110,912.68	2,912.03	105.36	2,981.37	31,968.09	1,034,909
Taunton I ld, II, III lo	16,302.53	---	1,054.33	15,248.20	16,248.20	1,321.48	621.07	489.86	200.00	---	---	2,446.68	1,605.10	208.67	1,713.77	---	---	---	---	---
Templeton IV lb	3,290.57	---	---	3,290.57	3,290.57	788.25	122.31	354.20	1,000.00	---	---	13,926.72	6,963.36	310.53	7,273.89	10.55	---	---	5,604.63	19,278
Tisbury I la	2,462.27	---	---	2,462.27	2,462.27	390.36	300.00	90.36	---	---	---	1,935.82	1,207.80	71.15	1,278.95	---	---	---	7,880.61	120,204
Townsend III lb	1,294.25	---	---	1,294.25	1,294.25	106.14	---	29.67	76.47	---	---	2,071.91	1,035.96	150.00	1,186.96	---	---	---	7,410.03	44,426
Waltham I la, lb, 3a, 3o	51,825.12	1,057.23	1,374.66	49,393.23	50,235.82	11,145.13	2,618.17	1,333.53	4,560.55	---	---	1,188.11	594.05	---	594.05	---	---	---	2,888.14	12,621
Webster I ld, II, III lb, 3, V 2	9,234.09	---	---	9,234.09	9,264.09	2,136.88	853.57	460.31	823.00	220.79	---	38,248.10	19,124.05	1,309.08	20,433.13	2,210.70	---	201.39	26,285.09	5,934
Wellfleet III lb	773.62	---	---	773.62	773.62	628.56	---	---	628.56	---	---	7,097.21	3,548.60	426.79	3,975.39	---	---	---	---	191,056
West Bridgewater III lb	1,536.38	---	---	1,536.38	1,536.38	1,354.73	---	---	1,354.73	---	---	145.06	72.53	---	72.53	---	---	---	3,199.38	87,705
Westfield I la, ld, 4a, IV lb, V 2	49,070.16	11.03	1,564.63	47,494.50	47,494.50	4,706.02	2,153.25	1,047.10	1,747.68	---	---	181.65	90.83	---	90.83	---	---	---	121.90	3,133
Westport III lb, IV lb	4,864.75	22.90	---	4,841.85	4,841.85	205.07	---	335.97	---	2,667.98	---	40,096.36	20,048.18	1,093.63	21,141.61	563.64	278.80	93.98	382.71	19,493
West Springfield IV lb, 3	3,409.57	---	---	3,409.57	3,409.57	309.10	---	354.20	132.00	---	---	4,209.45	2,613.87	---	2,513.87	---	---	---	10,235.87	189,313
Weymouth I la, III lb, V 2	55,153.96	110.00	1,796.87	53,247.09	53,265.04	7,189.03	3,175.95	1,535.76	583.00	---	---	3,004.90	1,944.24	---	1,944.24	---	---	---	8,089.80	46,100
Williamstown IV lb	3,434.52	90.60	69.15	3,274.87	3,274.87	477.76	273.76	308.00	---	---	---	46,058.06	23,029.03	1,587.97	24,617.00	861.73	---	1,032.59	5,937.53	17,558
Winchendon III lb	1,690.07	---	148.50	1,541.67	1,541.67	81.59	---	81.59	---	---	---	2,278.75	1,376.58	273.76	1,650.34	---	---	---	17,340.57	226,766
Worcester I la, lb, 3o, 4a, II, III la, 3, IV lb, V la, lb, 2	508,697.12	11,957.44	2,465.28	494,274.40	494,286.68	155,767.28	57,773.93	13,584.22	5,619.94	58,359.80	---	338,286.77	170,140.41	28,707.68	198,848.09	19,426.51	2,998.80	186.45	140,800.11	1,675,892
Cost to places paying tuition in, but not maintaining this type of work					241,362.62 ²															
Total - All Schools	4,498,433.20	103,413.96	77,733.22	4,317,286.02	4,568,321.72	915,636.16	253,660.68	170,935.34	213,381.28	105,846.19	11,279.32	3,390,810.58	1,703,767.95	127,311.00	1,831,078.95	150,211.88	6,779.08	18,261.87	1,795,847.45	17,976,492
Tuition Paid for Non-Residents	251,035.70	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State Office Administration	39,735.23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Transportation	35,198.92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commonwealth of Massachusetts ³	17,863.70	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,944.00	15,939.70	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRAND TOTAL - State and Municipalities	4,842,286.75	103,413.96	77,733.22	4,317,286.02	4,568,321.72	915,636.16	253,660.68	172,879.34	229,320.98	105,846.19	11,279.32	3,390,810.58	1,703,767.96	127,311.00	1,831,078.95	150,211.88	6,779.08	18,261.87	1,795,847.45	17,976,492

¹Special distribution of Federal Funds

²Includes \$2,624.98 for resident State Wards and \$1,361.05 for non-resident State Wards

³Includes salaries and travel of supervisors

TABLE NO. 5 - Earnings of vocational agricultural pupils from projects and other supervised work during the periods covered by their school attendance

A. School year ending August 31, 1943

Vocational Agricultural Schools and Departments	Enrollment	Ownership Projects	Other Supervised Agricultural work	Prizes Won	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6
Schools	649	56,617.11	123,636.82	39.25	180,193.25
Departments	507	27,102.17	135,768.69	185.45	163,066.31

Prizes included 14 firsts, 7 seconds, 3 thirds, 1 fourth, 1 certificate, 1 book, 2 ribbons.

B. Previous School Years

Totals for 1	Enrollment			Earnings		Grand Totals		Total Cash and Credit 9
	Boys 2	Girls 3	Totals 4	Earnings		Cash 7	Savings 8	
				Farm work 5	Other work 6			
1912	66	4	70	\$ 9,754.22	1,345.50	---	---	\$ 11,100.17
1913	66	3	69	15,539.90	2,582.61	---	---	17,982.15
1914	230	5	235	57,936.67	4,124.06	---	---	62,060.75
1915	413	5	418	61,279.89	4,974.86	25,229.73	31,025.02	86,254.75
1916	469	8	497	75,768.53	8,406.90	44,977.15	39,196.28	84,173.63
1917	511	7	518	111,500.87	8,818.18	63,751.26	66,557.77	120,309.03
1918	514	8	522	158,555.89	12,827.39	65,463.12	59,296.38	124,669.47
1919	305	1	306	106,465.93	12,236.43	64,651.15	64,651.15	119,752.36
1920	528	--	528	114,680.40	---	---	---	114,680.40
1921	643	--	643	129,786.07	---	---	---	129,786.07
1922	808	--	808	129,871.48	---	---	---	129,871.48
1923	840	--	840	161,183.47	---	---	---	161,183.47

1924	733	---	733	167,708.92	---	---	---	167,708.92
1925	670	---	670	167,539.91	---	---	---	167,539.91
1926	631	---	631	196,653.57	---	---	---	196,653.57
1927	709	---	709	251,221.10	---	---	---	251,221.10
1928	756	---	756	257,226.65	---	---	---	257,226.65
1929	635	---	635	301,469.35	---	---	---	301,469.35
1930	939	---	939	335,545.01	---	---	---	335,545.01
1931	1,019	---	1,019	268,826.89	---	---	---	268,826.89
1932	1,182	---	1,182	286,466.04	---	---	---	286,466.04
1933	1,347	---	1,347	299,649.42	---	---	---	299,649.42
1934	1,397	---	1,397	264,979.69	---	---	---	264,979.69
1935	1,339	---	1,339	271,923.62	---	---	---	271,923.62
1936	1,297	---	1,297	303,610.24	---	---	---	303,610.24
1937	1,282	---	1,282	262,666.68	---	---	---	262,666.68
1938	1,322	---	1,322	315,197.90	---	---	---	315,197.90
1939	1,480	---	1,480	310,102.52	---	---	---	310,102.52
1940	1,562	---	1,562	360,999.56	---	---	---	360,999.56
1941	1,486	---	1,486	331,113.30	---	---	---	331,113.30

1942	1,265	--	1,265	426,683.68	--	--	426,683.68
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The totals in this column include "Ownership projects" and "Other supervised farm work", thus the old and new tabulations may be compared as to volume of agricultural earnings.

Earnings from "Other work" were reported during the years 1912 to 1918 as a check on the motives of pupils and a measure of their real interest in agriculture. Every year, with the "Home project" methods dominant in instruction, agricultural interest had been evident and agricultural earnings so overwhelmingly predominant that returns on "Other work" have been discontinued since 1918.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

TABLE NO. 8 - Vital Statistics by types of schools and departments

School year ending August 31, 1943

Counties Cities, Towns and Departments 1942-1943	Enrollment	Number of Non-residents	Membership at close of year	DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENT BY MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE					Total num- ber of dif- ferent teachers employed.	Student hours
				Average membership	Per cent of Attendance	Number of Graduates	Total Withdrawals			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
GROUP I la. Day Industrial Schools (Boys)	8683	1564	4131	5450.4	66.6	639	5814	500	6,843,617	
GROUP I lb. Day Industrial Schools (Girls)	1433	233	550	943.6	67.6	276	1010	93	1,097,640	
GROUP I lc. Industrial Departments	957	-	338	528.9	89.0	-	597	63	324,048	
GROUP I ld. General Departments (Boys)	3021	221	1361	1857.9	84.3	189	2128	171	1,992,673	
GROUP I 2a. Short Unit Courses	59	22	48	42.0	67.4	-	11	4	1,776	
GROUP I 3a. (1) Part-time Cooperative - Regular Trade Extension	1451	16	654	689.6	95.9	137	626	59	1,377,679	
GROUP I 3a. (2) Part-time Cooperative (Unit Trade)	322	127	83	152.1	93.0	71	290	22	266,355	
GROUP I 3b. Trade Preparatory	17	-	13	16.2	61.7	-	4	2	11,723	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GROUP V 1a. Cooperative Distributive Occupations		250	10	22	198.9	91.1	150	210	40	251,707
GROUP V 1b. Part-time Distributive Occupations		1864	12	1857	1597.8	93.3	-	97	20	14,533
GROUP V 2. Evening Distributive Occupations		3883	7	3838	3023.4	98.9	-	47	62	9,200
Grand total for all types		41755	3590	18307	27838.1	85.3	3206	19135	2094	17,977,353

SMITH-HUGHES AND GEORGE-DEAN (VOCATIONAL)

A. Distribution for Federal Fiscal year ending June 30, 1943

	Salary Expenditure against which we match Federal (Smith-Hughes and George-Dean) Funds	SMITH-HUGHES			GEORGE-DEAN					Smith-Hughes and George-Dean
		Salaries of Teachers, Directors, and Supervisors			Salaries and Travel of Teachers, Directors and Supervisors					
		Agriculture	Trade and Industrial and Home Economics	Total	Agriculture	Home Economics	Trade and Industrial	Distributive Occupations	Total	
Adams	1,789.16	---	96.43	96.43	---	---	---	---	---	96.43
Agawam	2,228.93	354.20	---	354.20	1,804.16	1,825.00	---	---	3,429.16	3,783.36
Andover	197.66	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ashfield	1,716.81	261.80	---	261.80	150.00	---	---	---	150.00	411.80
Attleboro	10,779.11	---	844.80	844.80	---	---	2,440.00	---	2,440.00	3,284.80
Avon	400.00	---	14.83	14.83	---	400.00	---	---	400.00	414.83
Barnstable	7,373.10	431.30	204.71	636.01	154.15	---	560.82	---	714.87	1,350.58
Belchertown	862.15	---	74.17	74.17	---	33.10	---	---	33.10	113.27
Beverly	35,407.48	---	4,215.62	4,215.62	---	---	1,900.51	7.00	1,907.51	6,123.13
Boston	680,374.20	2,725.78	66,815.84	69,541.62	154.00	2,467.23	27,962.42	3,677.55	34,261.20	103,802.82
Bourne	1,191.03	---	81.59	81.59	---	---	---	---	---	81.59
Bristol County	15,752.77	2,510.18	---	2,510.18	3,494.33	---	---	---	3,494.33	6,004.51
Brockton	16,517.23	---	945.16	945.16	---	---	2,400.00	1,693.82	4,093.82	5,029.86
Brookline	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	255.00	255.00	255.00
Cambridge	17,057.23	---	1,297.19	1,297.19	---	---	165.82	---	165.82	1,463.01
Canton	221.00	---	---	---	---	2,975.00	---	---	2,975.00	2,975.00
Chelsea	167.14	---	22.25	22.25	---	---	---	---	---	22.25
Chester	1,079.52	---	51.92	51.92	---	---	---	---	---	51.92
Chicopee	26,399.79	---	1,523.19	1,523.19	---	---	288.00	---	288.00	1,811.19
Dartmouth	4,074.38	415.60	116.88	534.48	---	---	---	---	---	534.48
Deerfield	1,268.73	---	81.59	81.59	---	---	---	---	---	81.59
Dighton	2,385.91	---	81.59	81.59	---	60.00	3,538.50	---	3,598.50	3,680.09
Essex County	53,529.63	7,530.56	1,357.36	8,887.92	4,256.95	2,422.50	---	---	6,679.45	15,567.37
Everett	36,298.66	---	1,936.81	1,936.81	---	230.00	1,150.00	---	1,380.00	3,316.81
Fall River	27,496.32	---	973.61	973.61	---	930.00	---	---	930.00	1,903.61
Falmouth	4,200.62	386.00	133.51	519.51	---	---	---	---	---	519.51
Fitchburg	10,046.86	---	467.14	467.14	---	60.00	160.00	65.50	285.50	752.64
Framingham	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	220.00	220.00	220.00
Gloucester	11,749.69	---	663.68	663.68	---	770.00	5,025.00	---	5,795.00	6,458.68
Great Barrington	884.16	---	51.92	51.92	---	---	---	---	---	51.92
Greenfield	16,097.57	---	563.67	563.67	---	699.37	4,456.88	300.38	5,456.63	6,320.30
Hadley	1,193.59	---	170.60	170.60	---	84.17	---	---	84.17	254.77
Hatfield	3,217.65	231.00	81.59	312.59	46.43	46.43	---	---	92.86	406.45
Haverhill	41,680.08	---	1,980.17	1,980.17	---	240.00	4,643.12	---	4,883.12	6,863.29
Holliston	869.58	---	59.34	59.34	---	---	---	---	---	59.34
Holyoke	38,975.85	---	2,044.67	2,044.67	---	1,235.00	1,180.63	1,046.09	3,461.72	5,508.39
Hudson	4,616.83	164.80	140.93	325.73	2.19	69.07	---	---	71.26	396.99
Lakeville	---	---	---	---	---	164.00	---	---	164.00	164.00
Lawrence	18,108.50	---	2,032.83	2,032.83	---	144.00	392.65	90.00	616.65	2,649.48
Lee	1,162.74	---	59.34	59.34	---	391.67	---	---	391.67	451.21
Leominster	12,502.37	---	578.64	578.64	---	---	3,636.90	---	3,636.90	4,214.54
Lowell	52,368.25	---	3,402.94	3,402.94	---	729.00	500.00	1,378.30	2,606.30	6,008.24
Lynn	19,275.39	---	1,327.17	1,327.17	---	---	783.57	353.00	1,136.57	2,463.74
Malden	12,687.95	---	652.78	652.78	---	---	3,000.00	345.00	3,345.00	5,897.78
Marlboro	1,190.00	---	---	---	---	---	2,000.00	---	2,000.00	2,000.00
Marshfield	1,033.15	---	81.59	81.59	---	---	---	---	---	81.59
Medford	42,813.42	---	1,767.83	1,767.83	---	120.00	1,577.45	1,607.33	3,305.08	5,072.71
Methuen	1,500.14	---	81.59	81.59	---	296.00	---	---	296.00	281.60
Middleboro	802.42	---	---	---	1,427.50	---	---	---	1,427.50	1,427.50
Milford	862.56	---	68.39	68.39	---	---	1,000.00	---	1,000.00	1,068.39

Salary Expenditure against which we match Federal (Smith-Hughes and George-Deen) Funds	SMITH-HUGHES				GEORGE-DEEN					Smith-Hughes and George-Deen
	Salaries of Teachers, Directors and Supervisors				Salaries and Travel of Teachers, Directors and Supervisors					
	Agriculture	Trade and Industrial and Home Economics	Total		Agriculture	Home Economics	Trade and Industrial	Distributive Occupations	Total	
Nantucket	\$ 2,028.40	\$ ---	\$ 85.05	\$ 85.05	0 ---	\$ 200.00	\$ 1,370.00	\$ ---	\$ 1,570.00	\$ 1,955.05
New Bedford	115,147.33	---	7,492.71	7,492.71	---	3,370.00	2,835.55	---	6,205.55	13,698.27
Newburyport	494.55	---	22.26	22.26	---	2,700.00	4,520.00	---	7,220.00	7,242.25
New Salem	3,374.50	389.00	65.75	434.35	1,471.43	23.57	---	---	1,500.00	1,936.38
Newton	57,352.16	---	2,531.54	2,531.54	---	166.00	5,574.50	1,532.50	6,573.30	11,104.84
Norfolk County	22,993.15	3,973.18	---	3,973.18	2,080.00	---	---	---	2,080.00	6,053.18
North Adams	4,075.93	---	229.94	229.94	---	---	5,494.88	---	5,494.88	5,724.82
Northampton	36,975.46	770.00	1,864.70	2,634.70	---	1,133.00	234.00	100.00	1,467.00	4,101.70
Northbridge	6,509.03	---	380.75	380.75	---	---	38.27	---	38.27	419.02
Norton	11.47	---	---	---	---	1,080.00	---	---	1,080.00	1,080.00
Norwood	5,048.10	---	---	---	---	---	3,750.00	177.00	3,927.00	3,927.00
Oak Bluffs	1,994.72	---	85.05	85.05	---	---	---	---	---	85.05
Palmer	2,159.94	---	96.42	96.42	---	---	---	---	---	96.42
Pittsfield	22,614.98	---	1,438.30	1,438.30	---	---	28,592.71	1,160.00	29,752.71	31,191.01
Plymouth	2,665.76	---	133.51	133.51	---	---	918.00	---	918.00	1,051.51
Provincetown	652.94	---	44.50	44.50	---	---	---	---	---	44.50
Quincy	31,652.93	---	1,727.44	1,727.44	---	---	3,087.50	200.00	3,287.50	5,014.94
Randolph	1,631.52	---	118.68	118.68	---	543.75	---	---	543.75	662.43
Rockport	419.58	---	29.67	29.67	---	---	---	---	---	29.67
Salem	14,291.81	---	920.43	920.43	---	685.00	78.53	252.80	1,024.03	1,944.46
Seituate	1,584.21	---	103.84	103.84	---	---	---	---	---	103.84
Shelburne	7,031.17	600.00	218.80	619.40	---	---	1,162.50	---	1,162.50	1,981.90
Somerset	700.37	---	44.50	44.50	---	269.75	1,226.24	25.00	1,519.99	1,564.49
Somerville	42,573.72	---	2,432.44	2,432.44	---	---	---	---	---	2,432.44
Southbridge	34,999.00	0--	5,026.44	5,026.44	---	---	9,418.88	4.00	9,422.88	14,449.32
Springfield	129,556.47	---	7,407.09	7,407.09	---	166.00	937.76	1,617.45	2,720.21	10,127.30
Stockbridge	2,207.36	338.80	---	338.80	60.00	---	---	---	60.00	398.80
Taunton	6,211.15	---	489.96	489.96	---	---	200.00	---	200.00	689.86
Templeton	1,829.01	354.20	---	354.20	---	---	---	---	---	354.20
Tisbury	1,956.73	---	90.36	90.36	---	---	---	---	---	90.36
Townsend	393.11	---	29.67	29.67	---	76.47	---	---	76.47	108.14
Waltham	25,001.57	---	1,333.53	1,333.53	---	---	4,550.55	200.00	4,750.55	6,094.06
Webster	3,992.08	---	460.31	460.31	---	202.00	603.00	109.00	914.00	1,374.31
Wellfleet	---	---	---	---	---	1,028.56	---	---	1,028.56	1,028.56
West Bridgewater	---	---	---	---	---	2,329.73	---	---	2,329.73	2,329.73
Westfield	22,028.39	---	1,047.10	1,047.10	4,591.86	---	51.02	5.00	4,647.88	6,694.75
Westport	3,117.32	261.80	74.17	335.97	---	---	---	---	---	335.97
West Springfield	1,694.36	354.20	---	354.20	132.00	---	---	---	132.00	486.20
Weymouth	31,396.28	---	1,535.76	1,535.76	---	---	550.00	---	550.00	2,085.76
Williamstown	2,438.70	308.00	---	308.00	---	---	---	---	---	308.00
Winchendon	1,252.40	---	51.59	51.59	---	---	---	---	---	51.59
Worcester	207,867.27	1,001.59	11,942.63	13,584.22	160.00	100.00	3,732.14	1,127.80	5,119.94	18,704.16
Mr. Allen	---	---	1,944.00	1,944.00	---	---	---	---	---	1,944.00
Massachusetts Department of Education;- Salaries and Travel of Sup- ervisors	---	---	---	---	236.20	277.92	11,074.91	4,237.77	15,825.70	15,825.70
Totals	2,082,350.77	23,962.29	148,917.05	172,879.34	20,000.00	30,086.49	160,360.12	21,774.89	232,791.50	405,670.84

Table No.--7 Use of Federal Funds--Continued

B-1 Expenditures for teacher-training (Smith-Hughes)
(Federal fiscal year ending June 30, 1943)

	Expenditures	
	Federal	State
Agricultural	\$ 7,412.03	\$ 7,541.61
Home Economics.....	10,675.19	10,618.86
Trade and Industry.....	13,821.47	13,468.25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$31,908.69	\$ 31,628.32
Total expended (Federal and State money) \$62,934.01		
Expended for equipment		316.63
Expended for maintenance (Shared equally, Federal and State) \$62,617.38	\$31,308.69	\$ 31,308.69
<hr/>		
Federal funds:		
Available		\$ 32,950.51
Used		<hr/> 31,308.69
Balance		\$ 1,641.82

B-2 Expenditures for teacher-training (George-Deen)

(Federal fiscal year ending June 30, 1943)

	Expenditures		
	Federal (George-Deen)	State	Local
Agricultural			
State of Massachusetts.....			
(Travel of Supervisors and Maintenance of Super- vision)	\$ 3,840.00	\$3,840.00	\$ -
Bristol County	666.67	-	666.67 ¹
Essex County	688.00	-	688.00 ¹
Norfolk County	637.50	-	637.50 ¹
Total	\$ 6,032.17	\$3,840.00	\$ 2192.17

¹Subject to State reimbursement to be made during the following fiscal year.

B-2 Expenditures for teacher-training (George-Deen) Continued

	Expenditures		
	Federal (George-Deen)	State	Local
Home Economics			
State of Massachusetts			
(Travel of Supervisors			
and Maintenance of			
Supervision)	\$4,040.38	\$4,040.38	\$ -
Avon	20.00	-	20.00 ¹
Chester	20.00	-	20.00 ¹
Essex County	800.00	-	800.00 ¹
Holliston	10.00	-	10.00 ¹
New Bedford	700.00	-	700.00 ¹
Northampton	640.00	-	640.00 ¹
Total	\$6,030.38	\$4,040.38	\$ 1,990.00

¹ Subject to State reimbursement to be made during the following fiscal year.

B-2 Expenditures for teacher-training (George-Deen) continued

	Expenditures		
	Federal (George-Deen)	State	Local
Trade and Industry			
State of Massachusetts.. (Salary and travel of Supervisors and local Directors, and Main- tenance of			
Supervision)	\$15,829.15	\$ -	\$ -
Brockton	300.00	-	1,200.00 ²
Brookline	150.00	-	4,196.00 ²
Fitchburg	50.00	-	2,500.00 ²
Greenfield	400.00	-	1,200.00 ²
Haverhill	50.00	-	500.00 ²
Holyoke	50.00	-	2,500.00 ²
Lowell	50.00	-	2,500.00 ²
Needham	150.00	-	2,500.00 ²
New Bedford	50.00	-	500.00 ²
Pittsfield	150.00	-	1,000.00 ²
Quincy	150.00	-	1,000.00 ²
Springfield	100.00	-	552.00 ¹
Worcester	50.00	-	2,750.00 ²
Total	\$17,529.15	\$ -	\$23,296.00
Grand Total	\$29,591.70	\$7,850.36 \$64,950.25	\$27,478.17
Federal Funds:			
Available			\$30,120.02
Used			22,591.70
Balance			\$ 7,528.32
Fireman training			

Table No. 7--Use of Federal Funds---Concluded

Foss-Kanyon (Rehabilitation)

Federal Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1943

Expenditures		
	Federal	State
Non-reimbursement items:		
1. Equipment	\$ -	\$ 178.40
2. Maintenance	1,583.01	1,583.01
3. Artificial Appliances	5,868.31	-
Reimbursement items:		
1. Salaries	-	-
2. Travel	-	-
3. Communication	-	-
4. Printing	-	-
5. Supplies	-	-
6. Tuition	-	-
7. Instructional supplies	-	-
8. Other administrative expense (rent)	-	-
9. Miscellaneous	37,851.26	37,851.26
Total expended (Federal and State moneys) \$84,905.25	45,292.58	39,612.67
Expended for Equipment	-	178.40
Expended for Maintenance	1,583.01	1,583.01
Expended for Artificial Appliances	5,868.31	
Expended for Maintenance (shared equally, Federal and State) \$78,702.52	\$ 37,851.26	\$ 37,851.26
Federal funds:		
Available	\$	45,000.00
Used		45,292.58
Balance	\$	2,707.42

Table No. 3 - Statistics of Teacher-Training from July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944 - concluded
 Group V. Number of Teachers in State-aided Schools and Changes in Personnel of Teaching Force
 All Schools (Men and Women)

TYPE OF SCHOOL		Teachers in service Sept. 1, 1943		New teachers added during the year to June 30, 1943		Teachers leaving the service during the year to June 30, 1943		Teachers in service at close of year to June 30, 1943		Teachers leaving service during summer June 30 - August 31, 1943		New teachers added during summer June 30 - August 31, 1943		Teachers in service Sept. 1, 1943		Total teachers leaving the service during year		Total new teachers added during year	
		Shop	Academi-	Shop	Academi-	Shop	Academi-	Shop	Academi-	Shop	Academi-	Shop	Academi-	Shop	Academi-	Shop	Academi-	Shop	Academi-
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I. INDUSTRIAL	1. Day																		
	a. Boys (Unit Trade)																		
	Men	305 ¹	139 ¹	10	3	8	3	367 ¹	139 ¹	40	26	33	20	360 ¹	133 ¹	48 ¹	29	43	23
	Women	8	2	-	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	8	2	1	-	-	-
	b. Girls (Unit Trade)	73 ¹	32 ¹	3	2	1	1	75 ¹	33 ¹	13	5	3	-	66 ¹	28 ¹	14	6	6	2
	c. Industrial Depts.	39 ¹	19	-	-	-	-	39 ¹	19	2	3	6	4	43 ¹	20	2	3	6	4
	d. General Depts.																		
	Men	101 ¹	86	8	4	11	6	98 ¹	86 ¹	18	26	12	14	92 ¹	74 ¹	29	32	20	18
	2. Short Units																		
	a. Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Part-Time																		
	a. Co-operative																		
	1. Regular Trade																		
	Extension	20 ¹	36	-	-	-	-	20 ¹	36	4	11	6	12	22 ¹	37	4	11	6	12
	2. Unit Trade	16	3	-	-	2	-	14	3	1	-	4	-	17	3	3	-	4	-
	b. Trade Preparatory	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	1	-
	c. Apprenticeship	36 ¹	1	2	-	-	-	38 ¹	1	30	-	-	-	6	1	30 ¹	-	2	-
	4. Evening																		
	a. Men	161 ¹	3	-	-	2	-	179 ¹	2	94	-	31	-	116 ¹	2	96	-	31	-
II. CONTINUATION	1. Boys	42 ¹	35 ¹	-	1	-	1	42 ¹	35 ¹	4	5	3	3	41 ¹	35 ¹	4	6	3	4
	2. Girls	32	20 ¹	-	-	1	-	31	20 ¹	7	2	6	-	30	16 ¹	8	2	6	-
III. HOUSEHOLD ARTS	1. Day																		
	a. Schools	46 ¹	57 ¹	3	-	3	-	46 ¹	27 ¹	3	1	1	-	44 ¹	26 ¹	6	1	4	-
	b. High School Depts.	155 ¹	70 ¹	23	5	20	6	158 ¹	69 ¹	35	21	21	12	144 ¹	60 ¹	55 ¹	27 ¹	44 ¹	17 ¹
	c. General Depts.	52 ¹	44 ¹	4	-	3	-	53 ¹	44 ¹	12	3	8	1	49 ¹	42 ¹	15	3	12	1
	2. Evening	235 ¹	11 ¹	16	-	7	-	246 ¹	11	84 ¹	-	79 ¹	-	241 ¹	11	91 ¹	-	97 ¹	-
IV. AGRICULTURAL	1. Day																		
	a. Schools	40 ¹	14 ¹	-	-	-	1	40 ¹	13 ¹	3	-	-	1	37 ¹	14 ¹	3	1	-	1
	b. High School Depts.	52 ¹	4 ¹	7	-	6	-	55 ¹	4 ¹	6	-	3	1	56 ¹	4 ¹	9 ¹	-	15 ¹	-
	2. Evening	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	2	-	15	-	-	-	2	-
V. DISTRIBUTIVE OCCUPATIONS	1. Part-Time																		
	a. Co-operative	36 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	36 ¹	-	4	-	-	-	32 ¹	-	4	-	-	-
	b. Part-Time	20 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	20 ¹	-	12	-	-	-	8 ¹	-	12	-	-	-
	2. Evening	20 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	20 ¹	-	15	-	-	-	5 ¹	-	15	-	-	-

This figure includes the Director.

Table No. 6 - Statistics of Teacher-Training from July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944
(Roman numerals refer to divisions)

Location of Classes	Number admitted to class	Number of different subjects taught (or intended) by those completing course	Length of course - clock hours	Average attendance	Number of different municipalities represented by those in class	Number of teachers employed as regulars	Number not yet placed in teaching positions	Number completing the course	Number of persons not in service completing the course in 1943	Number placed in teaching positions since completing the course in 1943
I	2	18	202	15	12	7	2	4	5	1
	32	14	35	120	43	2	0	40	1	12
	133	19	238	87	39	1	30	91	10	6
Group I. Agriculture										
Teacher Training										
Professional Improvement										
II	174	19	238	87	39	1	30	91	10	6
	177	23	248	574	63	-5	-5	382	-	-
Group II. Trade and Industry										
Teacher Training										
Professional Improvement										

Table No. 8 - Statistics of Teacher-Training from July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Group II. Trade and Industry											
Foreman Training	1532	1	1686	1244	79	-	-	-	1532	-	-
Training Within Industry											
Institutes in Area	401	10	1587	397	-	-	-	-	399	-	-
Classes in Area	15302	1	19180	-	-	-	-	-	17184	-	-
Watchmen Training Classes	155	1	18	129	67	-	-	-	132	-	-
Firemen Training Classes	794	1	375	727	22	-	-	-	737	-	-
Group III. Day Household Arts and Industrial											
Teacher Training	24	10	60-	54	14	22	2	-	24	-	5
Professional Improvement	100	13	30	97	43	-3	-3	-3	99	-3	-3
Framingham State Teachers College:											
Resident Vocational Household Arts Courses:											
Teacher Training	36	-	3936	-	25	-	7	-	7	2	7
Group IV. Evening Practical Art (Women)											
Teacher Training	29	6	120	24	18	17	3	-	25	6	9
Professional Improvement	132	10	160	103	35	-2	-2	-2	107	-2	-2

Table No. 9 - Number of different minors 14 to 16 years of age, who, within the calendar year, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1943, were employed while schools were in session, as per returns.

CITIES AND TOWNS	Population U. S. census, 1940	Number of Minors 7 to 16 years of age October 1, 1942				Total Number of different Minors Employed Within the Town (City) under Authority of Forms C, C', D, or G, as reported by the Town (City).		
		In registration of minors	In public school membership	In private school membership	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
		2	3	4		5	6	7
Group I - Cities	2,916,344	387,026	282,616	25,963		3,167	2,415	5,582
Group II - Towns of 5,000 population or over	984,318	137,022	116,370	18,391		1,446	743	2,189
Group III - Towns of Less Than 5,000 Population and Maintaining High Schools	277,218	36,924	37,613	2,112		573	249	822

Group IV -
Towns of less than
5,000 population
and not maintaining
high schools

138,841	19,012	17,829	916	286	122	438
4,316,721	553,044	434,404	117,281	6,671	3,529	9,000
State Totals						

MEMORANDUM

Due to war conditions in the printing industry, it was impossible for the Department to print F. D. II, Part II, of the Annual Report during the years 1943, 1944, and 1945. Therefore, a recapitulation of the total vital and financial statistics for those years has been incorporated in the typewritten copy of Part I of the Annual Report for the year 1944-45, volume 109.

This recapitulation gives the statistics by four groups and the State. Group I contains city statistics; Group II, statistics for towns of over 5,000 population; Group III, towns of less than 5,000 population and maintaining high schools; and Group IV, towns of under 5,000 population and not maintaining high schools.

See Volume 109.

